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†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1600	H. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
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B.L.	HIMALAYA	7300	2000	J. Ormen	19th "
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THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our Immediate Personal Supervision.

LIGHT JEWELLED RINGS.

		Rs.	a.
No. 2949	GIPSY SET, 3 Pearls and 2 Sapphires	11	0
" 2948	STAR SET Coral Centre, 4 Pearls, 2 on either side	9	0
" 1639	STAR Set Pearl in Square, with Coral on either side	25	0
" 2992	DIAMOND, with Sapphires on each side	10	0
" 2731	DIAMOND, with 5 Turquoise Cluster	18	0
" 2882	AFRICAN Cats' Eye, in a Cluster of Pearls	25	0
" 1652	SMALL PEARL Centre, 6 Coral Cluster	8	0
" 2278	10 PEARLS, edged with Black Enamel	12	0
" 3010	STAR Set, Coral with Pearl on each side	8	0
" 2998	STAR Set, 3 Pearls and 2 Rubies	11	0
" 2978	STAR Set, 3 Pearls in line, with Coral and Pearl, alternately on both sides	13	0
" 2988	STAR Set, 4 Pearls in Centre, with Ruby on either side	10	0
" 2979	STAR Set, Pearl in a square, with Coral on each side	12	0
" 2311	Half hoop, 5 Cats' Eyes	25	0
" 2995	STAR Set, 3 Pearls and 2 Diamond Sparks	11	0
" 3000	STAR Set, Coral Centre, 2 Pearls on each side	10	0
" 2520	SNAKE Ring, Ruby Eyes	32	0
" 3006	PEARL and Turquoise Cross in an Oval, with two Turquoise on either side	11	0
" 2970	FLY Intaglio	15	0
" 1632	DIAMOND Centre, with Cluster of 6 Corals	25	0
" 3014	TURQUOISE, 2 Pearls on each side	9	0
" 2989	SCROLL of Corals and Pearls	11	0
" 2945	FOUR Pearls with Coral on either side	10	0
" 3007	TWO Pearls and Ruby on each side	10	0
" 1628	DIAMOND Centre, with one Ruby on either side	25	0
" 2946	2 CORALS and a Pearl on either side	9	0
" 3015	ONE RUBY and 2 Pearls	9	0
" 2982	CORAL Set in a Square with 4 Pearls	13	0
" 1641	TURQUOISE with a Cluster of Pearls and Turquoises	12	0
" 2914	CLAW SET Garnet Single Stones	28	0

&c., &c., &c.

Prices of Heavy and more Valuable Rings forwarded on Application to

MARCKS AND CO. LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TENNIS— "THE BEST IN INDIA." —CRICKET— SOAP SHRUNK. NEW STYLES— FOR THE SUMMER. 92—SUITS.

EQUAL TO CASHMERES.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 2 0

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH & 27TH.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

TWO FAREWELL NIGHTS OF

LYON'S TOURISTS AND

PLEASURE PARTY,

Who will appear in an entirely New Programme,

THE CHARMING OPERETTA,

"THE SEA NYMPHS."

Music by Lecocq.

To be followed by the Musical Comedy,

"CONRAD AND LESETTE."

Box Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld.

Prices as Usual.

H. GEORGE, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd September, 1892.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

[illegible] Will and Testament of [illegible] KHARAS, late of [illegible], deceased.

PURSUANT to The Indian Succession [illegible] Trustee and Mortgagees' [illegible] given that all persons [illegible] or against the estate of [illegible] deceased abovenamed [illegible] Aden, and died at Bombay, [illegible] of August, 1885, and [illegible] RATANBAI, the widow, and MEHERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE KHARAS and JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE KHARAS, the sons of the said deceased, the sole Executors therein named on the [illegible] day of December, 1888, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 59, Medows Street, Fort, the office of the Undersigned their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of November, now next ensuing, and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1892.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the RATES at which owners of the steam-ships are prepared to contract for the shipment of Piece-Goods from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms :—

1. The Ship-owners shall undertake to despatch four times in every month, but not oftener either for the purpose of this Association or otherwise between the 1st day of January, 1893, and the 31st day of December, 1894, at an interval of not less than 7 and not more than 10 days between the sailing of each steamer, one first class Steamer of from 1,200 to 3,000 tons net Register from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay, calling at Liverpool, and a ship in each of such Steamers at either of the said two ports such packages of piece-goods belonging to any members of the above Association as may be ready for shipment at either of the above ports 24 hours before time of sailing each steamer running as aforesaid to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The members of the Association severally do and each undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all Piece-goods which they may order to import from Great Britain into Bombay, but shall not guarantee any particular amount of packages.

3. A Contract is to be entered into embodying the above terms contained in a draft which can be seen at the office of the Association, and to which the Agents in Bombay of the owners will be made parties so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms.

4. The rates to be tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay, and (2) for freight from Manchester [illegible] Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all [illegible] including free delivery in the Prince's Dock. Goods [illegible] Manchester (goods to the extent of an allotment to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamers. Any wiring charges made by the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal shall be returned to the Members of the Association.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the undersigned on Monday, the 14th November next, up to 1 P.M.

No undertaking is given to that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual lines will have preference over those of connections of lines.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Dealers' Association.

MOWJEE PREMJEE TULSIDASS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1892, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System will be as follows :—

BROAD GAUGE SECTION.
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

Stations.		DOWN TRAINS. Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Mail.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.			10 0	17 0	21 0	21 30
Bulsar	Dep.			17 32	23 35	2 20	2 23
	Arr.		9 55	17 37	23 40	2 25	2 28
Surat	Dep.	6 30	12 25	20 19	1 2	5 55	5 58
	Arr.	7 35	13 20	21 19	2 0	6 55	6 58
Broach	Dep.	8 32	14 31	22 20	3 41	8 30	8 33
	Arr.	10 55	17 0	1 0	5 32	6 50	6 53
Baroda	Dep.	11 0		1 15	5 40	7 0	7 3
Ahmedabad. Broad Gauge	Arr.	14 25		5 15	8 30	9 5	9 8
Metre Gauge	Dep.	14 50				9 30	9 33
	Arr.	19 45		20 0		12 50	12 53

Stations.		UP TRAINS. Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Mail.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wadhwan	Dep.				6 30	15 40	
Broad Gauge	Arr.	6 10			10 38	18 30	
Metre Gauge	Dep.				11 10	19 0	
	Arr.	7 35		15 15	11 30	19 30	
Broad Gauge	Dep.	11 2		18 20	14 22	21 33	
Baroda	Dep.	11 15	6 25	18 30	15 0	21 40	
	Arr.	13 35	8 30	20 20	16 17	23 0	
Broach	Dep.	13 45	8 35	20 40	17 22	23 5	
	Arr.	15 50	10 25	22 30	19 20	0 25	
Surat	Dep.		10 30	22 40	19 25	0 40	
	Arr.		12 55	0 47	21 55	2 10	
Bulsar	Dep.		13 5	0 52		2 20	
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.		20 55	8 5		7 10	

LOCAL SUBARBAN SERVICE.

2. A Fast Up Local Train will leave Bandra at 10-7 (on week days only) and run through to Church Gate, arriving at 10-35. A corresponding Down Train will leave Church Gate at 19-35, arriving Bandra at 19-55, halting at Grant Road only.

Ordinary Suburban Up Trains will also arrive Church Gate at 10-13, 10-18, 10-43 and 10-48, and Down Trains leave at 17-45, 17-50, 18-4, 18-20 and 18-4.

3.—For other minor alterations in the Local Suburban Trains and for Detailed Timings of Through Trains, see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the last Quarter of 1892, and the Sheet Time Bill exhibited at Stations.

METRE GAUGE SECTION.

4. The Up Mail Trains will leave Delhi at 11-35 and Ferozepore Cantonment at 20-40, and the Local Mixed Train will arrive Delhi at 20-35. With these exceptions, there will be no change in the present Time Bill of the Metre Gauge Section.

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1892.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Prices Current Report, &c.

Tables of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Tables of Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Tables of Imports and Exports, and Customs Receipts.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and Treasure by Sea into Bombay from Great Britain up to the end of the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Tables of Exchange.

Arrivals at Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and departures of Vessels during the week, with those expected from Out and Home Ports.

Shipping Intelligence.

Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN GORDON," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1892. Agents.

INDIAN ÆRATING GAS FACTORIES, LD.

MANAGING DIRECTORS: MESSRS. ANDREW YULE & Co., Calcutta.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the SALE of SODA WATER MACHINERY and LIQUID CARBONIC ACID.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

P.S.—We are prepared to execute orders for the above at once.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE LEVEL CROSSING over the B. B. and C. I. Railway, near the Kennedy Overbridge, will be closed to PUBLIC TRAFFIC on SUNDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 26th September, 1892.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£743,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£936,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,573,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,572,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891 :

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "IN-SULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing unique. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, and in re Hurridass Gooculdass, insolvent—1 brougham, with horse and harness.

Also in re Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker (alias Daroona), insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co.—1 shigram, with horse and harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, on the premises, by order of the owners, the following properties, unless they are previously sold privately :—

AT 3 P. M.

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, exclusive of the buildings, if any, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Warden Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,827 1-3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Hassambhoy Viaram, on the east by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the south by proposed road running parallel to Lot No. 3, and on the west by another proposed road running parallel to Lot No. 2.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, exclusive of the buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Warden Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,562 2-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Hassambhai Viaram, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the south by Lot No. 4, and on the west by the said Warden Road.

AT 4 P.M.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, exclusive of the buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Warden Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,937 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore described, on the east by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by Lot No. 4 hereinafter described.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, exclusive of the buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Warden road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3082 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 2, on the east by Lot No. 3, hereinbefore described, on the south by public passage, and on the west by the said Warden Road.

The above four lots are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 876 and 881 of Pension and Tax, and the messuage, cook-room, stable, servant's quarters, and privy thereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4,510 (1), street No. 27-29, and have been occupied by Mr. G. A. Barnett.

The respective purchaser or purchasers of each of the above plots shall have for a private passage so much of the land as is scored in red lines on the plan made herein out of each lots, and they, their respective heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, tenants, occupiers, agents, servants, workmen, and other persons, authorised in that behalf, shall have full and free liberty and right of way and passage at all times by night and day, and for all purposes to go, return, pass, and repass with horses, carts, wagons, and other carriages laden and unladen, and also to drive cattle and other beasts in, through, along, and over the said proposed private passage. The said purchasers shall have to contribute equally towards the costs of making and keeping the said proposed roads in good order and condition.

The purchasers of the above lots Nos. 2 and 4, their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, tenants, occupiers, agents, servants, workmen, and other persons authorised in that behalf, shall have also full and free liberty and right of way and passage at all times by night and day, and for all purposes to go, return, pass, and repass with horses, carts, wagons, and other carriages, laden and unladen, and also to drive cattle and other beasts in, through, along, and over the public passage on the south side thereof, and the purchasers of Lots No. 1 and 2 in through, upon, and over the said proposed private passage with the said public road as delineated in the plan made herein.

AT 5 P.M.

All the building materials of the bungalow, cookroom, stable, servants' room, and privy, now standing on the said four lots.

For plan, further particulars, and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, excellent inlaid ornamental Household Furniture of artistic design, handsome Chinese and Japanese Vases and Jars, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker (alias Daroona), an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd prox., at 2 p. m., at the furniture shop, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Bridge), the whole of the above rich furniture, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 24, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold on safe terms.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, BATTERIES,
MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS,
AND OTHER
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY are prepared to undertake the ERECTION of TELEPHONE LINES and TELEPHONIC INSTALLATIONS for Native States, Corporations, Companies or Private Individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE
LANGHAM HOTEL,

PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT St., LONDON, W.

Situated in the Most Fashionable, Convenient, and Healthy Position in London,

Near the Best Shops, &c.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

MODERATE TARIFF.

MANAGER—
WALTER GOSDEN.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED
OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agents in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June 1892, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 23rd instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 11th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1892.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 23rd instant till the 23rd October next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 22nd September, 1892.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the European Civil Service Association will be held at 8 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1892, in the Gymkhana Club, Poona.

J. F. BEVAN,
Hony. Secretary, E. C. S. Association.

21st September, 1892.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, (BYCULLA) BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 14th November, 1892.

Printed form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Persons named in the Margin, or to their legal representatives, that the machinery of a certain Oil Mill is now lying in the Office compound of the Collector of Poona. The Mill formerly stood upon land since acquired for the extension of the G. I. P. Railway Station. The machinery is lying where it is at the risk of Messrs. Bertie, Lester, and Wright, or of their legal representatives. It has been lying there for over a year, and any one interested in it should apply to the Undersigned in person, or by authorized Agent, on or before the 25th proximo as regards its disposal. Rs. 810-14-0 are in deposit to Mr. J. Wright's credit on account of compensation for land acquired by Government. His representatives are invited to apply for the money within the aforesaid date.

Mr. R. Bertie,
Mr. W. Lester,
Mr. J. Wright.

C. P. B. WILTSHIRE,
First Assistant Collector, Poona.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the good will and the whole of the remaining stock (including fittings) of the above Company.

The stock has been taken up to the 16th September instant, and particulars will be produced to applicants on application to the Liquidators.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount of the tender, and must be sent addressed to the Liquidators, care of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than One o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 1st October 1892.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ભાલારી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMALSEY PREMJEE,
F. SOUTHWELL PIPER,
Two of the Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th September, 1892

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves	Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital	,, 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

3 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received by Mail from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...th Club will meet at Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.
...k Bay Baths, Hughes Cup race, 4-30 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Nmi-e-Fazi conversational meeting at 5 o'clock, New High School, Hornby Road, Fort.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, at 8-30 p.m., at the Hall of the People's Free Reading Room, Fort.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Gordon (s), from Liverpool; Arabia (s), Glasgow; Chanda (s), Calcutta; and Ramore Head (s), Cardiff, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bombay (s), for China, &c.; Fazilka (s), and Laudauro (s), Calcutta, &c.; Volturno (s), Hull, &c.; and Emma (s), Veraval.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Gordon and Arabia entered, and the s. s. Oriental and Bombay left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and C. Mandvi, per extra s. s. Assyria, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—An entertainment in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution will be given in the Girls' School on Wednesday next, September 28th, at 9 p.m. An attractive programme has been prepared.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A portion of a wall of a two-storeyed house, situate at Bnuleshwar, gave way during Tuesday night, but the occupants fortunately escaped unhurt. The Municipal Engineering Department has been informed of the occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.—There will be a *Requiem* Mass on Monday next, the 26th instant, at 7-30 a.m., in the Dabul Church, for the repose of the soul of Eugenia Behnira de Marquis, the beloved wife of Mr. Luis Jose Eustachio de Souza, pleader. The friends and relatives will please accept the intimation.

ACCIDENT TO A MUNICIPAL SWEEPER.—Rama Appar, a Municipal sweeper, while going along Duncan Road, was, on Tuesday afternoon, knocked down, and run over by a hackney victoria. The man sustained a fracture of the left ankle and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

DEPARTURE OF A CHIEF.—H. H. Ala Chela Khachar, Chief of Jasdon, with his four sons and medical officer, Dr. S. Mehta, and 25 followers, left for Poona yesterday on a short visit, by the 2-30 p.m. train, from Victoria Terminus. Among those who went to see the Chief and his sons off were Prince Samat Singaji Bahadoor, of Palitana, Kumar Shri Vajesinghji Samat Singhji, of Palitana Seth Lackmidas Khimji, Mr. O. S. Surjia, Mr. D. C. Goyaji, Rana Shri Bavaji of Isanpore, Jarejn Devi Singhji of Khirsara, Jamadar Alli bin Hasan and others.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—We have received from the Basil Mission, Bangalore, specimens of Christmas and New Year cards, which are admirably got up. They combine great beauty with a little instruction in natural history and botany, names of the naturally coloured Indian butterflies Indian flowers and fruits which they present are given beside each. Christmas cards seem to have become more or less a necessity of existence, and people cannot do better than get these cards to convey some idea to far away friends of the butterflies and flowers which the good people at home imagine make up the sum and substance of our picturesque days.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—To-morrow (Sunday) them following programme of music will be played by the St. Joseph's Band on the Bandora Hill, opposite the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	Shamrock		
Fantasia	Les Amoureaux	Chas. Lebert.	
Selection	Il Sonnambula	Fanous Yon	arr. by Fr. Conceicao.
Quadrille	Rosalinda	R. Smith.	
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Otto Roeder.	
Polka	Hero-in-love	Chas. Coote.	
Galop	Ormonde	M. Seaman.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.—The Bombay Gymkhana have just purchased a splendid silver cup, which will be disputed in the Rugby Union Football Tournament. The trophy is mounted on a polished ebony pedestal, and is beautifully executed. It is furnished with three inscription plates in silver bearing the following words :—" Rugby Union Football Challenge Cup. Presented by the Bombay Gymkhana. To be played for annually in Bombay." The cup is about eighteen inches in diameter and stands about sixteen inches high. It is artistically executed, and affords conclusive evidence of the popularity of the Rugby game in Bombay, and ought to excite keen rivalry for its possession.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—On Thursday evening a theatrical performance was given at the Gaiety Theatre by the Portuguese amateurs for the benefit of the *Instituto Luso-Indiano*. The performance began with the Portuguese hymn of D. Carlos, which was sung by a chorus. It was followed by a comedy in three acts, entitled " Doutor a Forca de Pau." Some ten actors took part, and each one of them gave satisfaction. The second piece consisted of a farce in one act " The Village Lawyer." Messrs. Lino Monteiro, and M. X. de Souza, as lawyer and shepherd respectively, gained loud applause. The next piece was " Os dois Trimosos." The audience retiring well satisfied with the results of the performance.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Allandin Moulabax Pathan, a son of the well-known professor of music at Baroda School, Professor Moulabax Ghise Khan, has just proceeded to England for the purpose of studing at the Royal Academy of Music in London. The young gentleman, who is fortunate enough to be a *protegee* of the Gaekwar of Baroda, has shown considerable musical talent, both in European and native music. His performances on native stringed instruments are such as will gain him much popularity in London, and with a education he is about to receive his natural talents will be developed, and at some future date he is sure to make a name for himself. It may be mentioned that Mr. Pathan has set to European notation many pretty native airs, and his work has been published with success. Before leaving Baroda a party was given in his honour.

AN AUDACIOUS BURGLAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday, yesterday, placed one Vithu Narayan *alias* Mahadu Sadu on a charge of house breaking and theft of one gold ear *phullee* belonging to Malsi Kullian, residing at Parel. The accused on the night of Saturday, the 17th instant, entered the complainant's shop. The complainant was then asleep, and the accused stealthily removed the ear *phullee*, when the complainant awoke thinking a rat was touching him. He struck a light, and the complainant's brother struck a match, when Malsi saw the accused standing in his room and seized him. The accused thereupon beat the complainant and tried to make his escape. The complainant's brother opened the door and called in a sepoy, and gave the accused into custody. The sepoy on searching the accused's persons found the *phullee* in his possession. On looking round the room, it was discovered that the accused had made a hole in the roof by removing the tiles, and by means of his turban had got into the room. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate upon the evidence adduced convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PREVENTIVE OFFICER.—Dr. Blaney, the City Coroner, yesterday morning, held an inquest at Frere Road, into the circumstances, attending the death of James Christian Bailie, aged 35 years. The deceased was a third class Preventive Officer in the Customs, living at Frere Road. The deceased enjoyed good health till the early part of last month, when he began to swell out and was off duty for about eight days. The deceased again resumed his duties. Since then he regularly attended his work until Wednesday, when he again swelled out and sent for Dr. Underwood, under whose treatment he had been. The deceased did not rally, but grew worse, and died on Thursday night, at about 10 p.m. Dr. Edward Underwood stated that deceased was then suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys and general dropsy. He got very much better and was able to return to duty. On the 21st of this month he sent for some more of the same mixture. About 7 p.m. yesterday he was then greatly swollen, and there was fluid in the heart. He was gasping and was very ill. He died at 10 p.m. yesterday. Dr. Underwood was of opinion that the cause of his death was failure of the heart in consequence of hydrops pericardii. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A FIREMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, John Kennedy, second engineer on board the s. s. Busara, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Sumsoodin Abdoola, a fireman on the same vessel, on a charge of assault. The complainant, in his evidence, stated that on the 17th of August last while the vessel was at Karachi, the storekeeper asked him to take two files to the accused, who asked him to place it on the *topi* in the engine-room. He did so and went down-stairs, where the accused followed him, and assaulted him. He pushed him and struck him in the chest with his closed fist, and then slapped him in the face with the open hands, knocking out three of his teeth, in consequence of which he bled profusely from the mouth. The accused threatened to further assault him when the vessel left Karachi, and as he got frightened and went ashore. He saw a doctor, who treat d him for some days, and gave him a certificate that his collar-bone had been broken in consequence of his having been assaulted. The ship left Karachi for Bussra and came to Bombay on the 15th inst. The complainant also came to Bombay and obtained a summons against the accused. The complainant called three witnesses, who saw him bleeding from the mouth, but they did not witness the assault. The accused denied the truth of the charge, and said that he asked the complainant to bring a small file, instead of which he brought a large file. He was four times sent to the store-room to bring a small file, and four times he brought a large file. The accused then went down to the store-room where he saw the complainant laughing with the store-keeper. The accused pushed him aside, and went into the store-room, and as he came out the complainant attempted to strike him with a file which he had in his hand. The accused caught hold of the complainant, who struck his head against an iron oil pot, and injured himself. The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

LIEUTENANT C. L. ROBERTSON, R. E., who was murderously assaulted by a Ghazi about six months ago in the Quetta district, has been granted an injury pension of £50 per annum, tenable for one year,

SHARE LIST.

	Shares.	Rs.	Rs.	Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
...nk of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartor Bank	60,000	£25	£25	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.	
G I P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	30	1,40)
Alliance	1,000	100	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	98
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Ballary)	371		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	500	500	500	20	400xd
Bombay Mfg. Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,165
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Dowsaughtan Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	740
Dolaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	675
Doorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	10)	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,40	500	500	Rs. 20	4-24
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullonghs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	25 710
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	1,010
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
Jam Mill Co.	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Jehangir Mills	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jubilee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Kamani Mills	750	1,000	1,000	40	855
Kesowji Naik Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khatau Makanjee	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Kohinoor Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Kurla Coopal	3,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lakhmidas Khimji Mfg. and Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Manchester	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,165
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,540
Mazagaon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Meerjee Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,200
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co. Ld.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madhowji Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	745	1,000	1,00)	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Rajpur Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,110
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	900
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	30½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Sutlej India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	545
Union Spinning Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Vishnoo Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	5.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Co... Ash-	1,000	200	200	10	200
...	700	50	50	7½	105
... Baiha	500	50	50	12	40
... Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	32
... others	6,625	200	185	18	42
... Mills					
...mited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
... Fire	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
... & Bur-					
...rading	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
...tion...	500	375	625	67½	1,040
... Issue.					
...y Ice	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80
... Land					
...lding	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
... Flour	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	880
... .	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
... Paper	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
... of India	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
...Mills...	600	100	70	...	70 nom.
...Ld.					
...uaran-	500	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
...rety	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
...son	4,000	250	175	26	315
...Roberts					
...chee	600	500	500	30	130
...ng					
...Manufactur-	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
...ng Co.....					
...ricks & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	884
...tapier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
...Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
...rional Loan	5,000	20	20	12 pr. ct.	185
...hillips & Co., Ld.				8 pr. ct.	15
... .	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
...ort Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
...e Chee					
...Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
...oyal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	23
...oundry & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	80
...outhwell and Austin, Ld.....	Ord.	1,000	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf.	1,000	100	10 pr. ct.	100
...Preacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	820
...Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	55
...Telephone Co...		9,330	25	25	Rs. 1	181

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton Brand Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	130
Colaba	600	200	all		220
Dnyan Prakash	500	1,800	1,800	...	800
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325
English Press and Manfg...	400	25)	...	130	1,450
Fort	545	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	500	all	10)	850
Harvey and Sabaathy	450	500	500	50	505
Hindu Press	750	400	all	50	1382
Khan	240	450	450	22½	475
Mahratta		120		6)	525
Mahipura Cotton and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500		515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	185
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	100	92½
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	18	485
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	275
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	620
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		130
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	410
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
... .	400	2,000	750	135	445
...olian	1,200	250	250	35	210
...ity	375	200	all	75	245
...Ld...	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,060

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

...er cent	105 5-16
...nd-a-half per cent.	100½
...ipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	116
...rench Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
... Paris Loan	nom.
...rust Bonds	105

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
...n Banks ...	On demand	1s. 2)d.
do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.
do.	3 Months' sight...	1s. 2 11-16d.
do.	4 Do. do...	1s. 2 23-32d.
do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 2 25-32d.
Credit...	3 Do. do...	1s. 2 25-32d. to 13-16d.
do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 2 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Documents	3 Do. do...	1s. 2 13-16d. to 27-32d.
Do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 2 15-16d. to 31-32d.
...sh	3 Do. do...	1/5)d
...ish	6 Do. do...	1/6)
&c.	At sight	100 3-32
the	60 days' do...	99½
...h	At sight	100 3-32
...Co.	30 days' do...	99½
...hang	60 days' do...	222

THERMOMETER READINGS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

10 p.m. ... 77·1

FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 23.

5 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	80·6

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and constantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TEBACHEE & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING, 1892.

Programme of Sports to be held in Bombay during the week, 17th to 22nd October, 1892.

President : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lyttleton H. Bayley.—Committee : Messrs. H. A. Acworth, C.S., E. L. Barton, C. H. S. Boggs, (Hon. Sec., Lawn-Tennis). A. P. Gould, (Hon. Sec., Cricket). Dr. D. Macdonald, (Hon. Secs., Golf) F. C. Macrae, R. N. Mant, E. Miller, (Hon. Secs., Bowls). F. A. Prevost (Hon. Sec., Polo). Capt S. C. C. Smith, R. A. (Hon. Sec., Racquets). W. C. Symes, (Hon. Sec., Foot-ball). H. M. Stouart, H. E. E. Procter, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

I.—ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Athletic Sports will be held on two days, the 17th and 20th October.

1st DAY, MONDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

1.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
2.—300 yards Flat Race (open to Parsis only).
3.—High Jump.
4.—120 yards Hurdle Race, 10 flights.
5.—¼ mile Flat Race (open to all comers).
6.—Foot-ball. Steeplechase, half mile (Buff's Challenge Cup).
7.—Putting the Shot.
8.—1 mile Walking Race.
9.—½ mile Flat Race (Merchants' Challenge Cup).
10.—1 mile Bicycle Race Handicap.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

11.—100 yards Flat Race (Gymkhana Challenge Cup).
12.—Wide Jump.
13.—½ mile Flat Race (open to British Soldiers and Sailors only).
14.—150 yards Flat Race (Members' Handicap).
15.—Throwing the Hammer.
16.—Boys' Race.
17.—Veterans' Race (120 yards Handicap).
18.—2 miles Bicycle Race (open to all comers).
19.—¼ mile Steeplechase (Members' Handicap).
20.—Obstacle Race (open to Native Soldiers).
21.—Tug of War.

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

The following Challenge Cups are offered for competition :—

For Event No. 9.—Merchants' Challenge Cup—Becomes the absolute property of any one winning it 3 years in succession.

Present Holder, Surgeon-Captain A. Peterkin, who was also the winner in the previous year.

For event No. 6.—The Buff's Challenge Cup—Presented by the Officers of the East Kent Regiment. First year of competition.

For Event No. 11.—Gymkhana Challenge Cup—Present holder, C. F. Levick, Esq.

Prizes will be given in addition to the above.

For the remaining events valuable prizes will be presented.

" YOUNG " CUP.

The " Young " Cup is presented to the winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale, and is held by him until the following meeting :—

Events 4, 8, 9, 11, and 19—10 First. 5 Second. 3 Third.

Events 1, 3, 7, 12, 14, 15, and 17—8 First. 4 Second. 2 Third, and 2 marks extra to any one who beats or equals the following standards :—

100 yards, 10 2-5 seconds. Quarter mile, 55 seconds. Hurdles, 18 seconds.

High Jump, 5 ft. 5 ins. Wide Jump, 20 ft. Putting Shot, 31½ feet.

Throwing the Cricket Ball, 100 yards.

Throwing the Hammer, 100 feet.

The " Young " Cup is at present held by Surgeon-Captain Peterkin.

The Challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 2 bona fide starters.

Second Prizes will be given only when 5 or more start.

Third Prizes will be given only when 7 or more start.

ENTRIES AND ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance Fees will be payable as follows :—

Rs. 3 per event for events Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19.

Rs. 8 per team for Event No. 21.

Entrance free for Events 2, 13, 16, and 20.

Event No. 2 is open to Parsis only.

Event No. 6 is open to Foot-ball playing Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. Backs to be handicapped.

Events Nos. 5 and 18 are open to all comers.

Event No. 13 is open to British Soldiers and Sailors only.

Event No. 17 is open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana who have resided not less than 10 years in the East.

Event No. 20 is open to Native Soldiers only.

Event No. 21 is open to Teams of eight from all Clubs, Regiments or Services.

Events Nos. 14 and 19 are open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.

The remaining Events are open to Members of all recognized Clubs in India and the Services.

Entries accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn, and other particulars, should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Wednesday, 12th October.

The Rules of the Amateur Athletic Association will be observed.

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS.

Mounted Sports will be held on two days, the 18th and 21st October.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

Event No. 1.—Tent-pegging by Sections of four—
1. Points will be given for style and dressing.
Event No. 2.—Jumping competition for ponies—
1. For Ponies and Galloways under 14 hands.
2. There will be an ordinary brushwood hurdle, a post and rails and a water jump.
Event No. 3.—Horse scurry, about ¾ mile—
Conditions—
1. For Horses 14 hands and over that have never won a race of Rs. 49 and over.
2. Catch weights over 11 st. 7 lbs.
3. The winners only to weigh in after the race.
Event No. 4.—Bare-backed spiral race.
Event No. 5.—V. C. Race—
1. Ride, dismount and rescue dummy from an ambush and return over a hurdle.
Event No. 6.—Gretna Green Race round the trees and back—
Gentlemen competitors to enter in pairs, to ride as Gentleman and Lady in costumes. Lady allowed reins. Gentleman to lead Lady.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

Event No. 7.—Tent-pegging—
(a.)—Horses.
(b.)—Ponies.
Competitors to ride over a hurdle and take a peg.
Event No. 8.—Pony and Galloway Scurry, about ¾ Mile.
1. Ponies and Galloways under 14 hands that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 49 or over.
2. Catch weights over 11 stone.
3. The winners only to weigh in after the race.
Event No. 9.—Jumping competition for Horses.
Horses 14 hands and over.
Other details as in Event No. 2.
Event No. 10.—Umbrella, charoot and saddle race—
Event No. 11.—Polo ball race.
Event No. 12.—Unda and ova, ladies' nomination race.
The entrance fee for each event will be Rs. 3, except in the case of teams [event 1], when it will be Rs. 2 per head.
Events Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 12 are open to all Horses and Ponies.
All events are open to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services.
Entries accompanied by entrance fees and a statement giving the name and description of horse and name of rider must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before Wednesday, the 12th October, 1892.

III.—RACQUETS.

An open double tournament will be played during the Football week, 10th to 15th October, in addition to the single tournament which is to be played during the Polo Tournament in the first week in October.

The tournament is open to representatives of any Club, Regiment or Service, and to Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana.

Entrance fee, Rs. 3 each. Entries for the Singles should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Saturday, the 8th October, and for the Doubles not later than Wednesday, the 12th October.

The final of 1 will be played off on Friday afternoon, the 14th October.

The final of 2 will be played off on Saturday afternoon the 22nd October.

V.—GOLF.

The following competitions will be played during the week :—

On the 17th and 18th October, a scratch-match ; one round each day ; lowest aggregate wins.

On the 19th and 20th October, a handicap competition ; one round each day ; lowest net aggregate wins.

On the 21st October, a handicap competition ; one round of the course.

All matches will be played under the rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club.

Entrance fee for each match, Rs. 3.

The matches are open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana and to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Wednesday, the 12th October.

VI.—BOWLING.

A Bowling handicap, open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana, will be played off during the week.

Entrance fee, Rs. 3 each.

The final will be played on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd October.

VII.—GENERAL.

All entrance fees and, where necessary, statements of colours to be worn, and other particulars, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Monday, the 12th October 1892, except where otherwise stated herein.

It would be a greater convenience, however, to the Honorary Secretaries if intending Competitors would send in their entries with all necessary particulars as much before that date as possible.

Valuable cups and other prizes will be presented for all the events notified in this Programme.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., North-Western, Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies have kindly consented to the following reduction in fares in favour of Competitors taking part in the Meeting.

" Competitors will be allowed First, Second or Third Class (Mail train fares) Return Tickets on payment of Single Journey Fares."

Competitors desirous of availing themselves of this concession should apply to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, without delay, for a certificate, for presentation at their starting station, to the effect that they are bona fide Competitors and are travelling to take part in the Meeting.

The concession is granted subject to the usual condition that the Railway Companies shall not be held responsible for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or luggage &c., while travelling under the concession.

The above Programme is subject to any alteration the Committee may think it necessary to make.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 25.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—(Choral).—Crulckshank in E. flat—Hymns 3 pt. 2, 315 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Children's school.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 38 and 215. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Newton in F.
Anthem.—" Incline Thine ear."—Himmel.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-45 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
No Service.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 232 and 178.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 197, 215 and 185.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 181 and 187.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 180, 173 and 259.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 294, 242 and 117, Psalm 36. 1-9.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p m.—St. Andrew's Church, Parel.
Hymns 188, 196, 142 and 236, 3rd tune.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Sanitarium Pails, Stables, Bitches, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BRONZE KID STRAP SHOES, Best quality; all sizes.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure, New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Rs. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIP AGENTS.—"Surgeon" offers service for Return Ticket to any Mediterranean Port or East Coast, India (Single Trip). Understands French. "510." this Office.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld., have a VACANCY for a SMART GIRL as Operator.—Apply MANAGER'S Office between 10 and 12.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION on MONDAY a Strong OFFICE SHIGRAM with a Grey Arab Horse, 14, 14. 7 years old and harness.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Suited for Fancy Fairs, 'Xmas Presents, &c., &c., Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL, with Comfortable accommodation, and entirely under new management, will be OPENED for Visitors from the First of next Month.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The finest Hotel on the Hill, within five minutes' walk to the Club, Lawn-Tennis, etc. Visitors will do well to communicate with the Ripon before making final arrangements elsewhere.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The charges very moderate indeed.—Bengal Staff Corps.

MA[illegible]RY HOTEL, [illegible]OPEN on 3rd October [illegible]ral, and accommodation, [illegible]ity, and commodious. [illegible] addressed to "PRO- [illegible]quested.

[illegible] Hotel, open to the [illegible] Railway Station, Poona, by the [illegible] Lanowlee Hotel, MR. SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRANI.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES, and other goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for the SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY a European Male ASSISTANT TEACHER. Also an experienced LADY TEACHER. Apply stating qualifications, and salary quoted, to the Rev. R. M. GRAY, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED, CARDER and SPINNER, who can also take Management of the Mill. Should be very competent.—Apply No. "33," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N." care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Space Tables of all the Indian Railway Compa[illegible] routes in India, and the Eastern Sea[illegible]tion. Price 8 Annas. C[illegible] all Booksellers

[illegible]ISH [illegible]ent-

[illegible]D [illegible]munication con- [illegible]-Hind Office.

[illegible]., East India [illegible] all Agency Busi- [illegible], London.

[illegible]s. 6-8 each; [illegible]fast Tennis Shoes, [illegible]alls, Rs. 10-8 per [illegible] per doz. Also a [illegible]., Apollo Bunder.

[illegible]als, Business [illegible] Pamphlets, &c., [illegible]e and at lowest [illegible]pply to "Bom-

[illegible]HE TEA IS [illegible]y Good Cup of Tea [illegible]a is specially manu- [illegible] it will meet with the [illegible]rs. With a view to [illegible]xed on a very narrow [illegible]R DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort

[illegible]EWJEE CANJEE[illegible]., Beds, Library [illegible]st Designs, Made and [illegible]anch at Gowalia Tank [illegible].

[illegible]ANOWLI.—[illegible]OTTAGE, FOR [illegible] SALE, with [illegible]nvenient to the Rail- [illegible]way Station. Appl[illegible]. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

BOMBAY [illegible]eekly Edition.—Issued on M[illegible] giving all the N[illegible]ws and Telegrams s[illegible] per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; [illegible]scribers in Bombay.

PRINTI[illegible] manufactured specially for I[illegible]ssrs. John Dickinson and Co., Lon[illegible]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

THE usual post-monsoon change in the departure of the English mail makes our present report embrace a day more than usual; but the business week has been virtually shorter, owing to the Parsi New-year holidays, for which the Banks were closed for two days. The rainfall this monsoon has been much in excess of the average, both at the Presidency and in many up-country districts; and the crops have suffered more or less in parts of the mofussil from the excessive moisture. Business generally has remained very dull, transactions in our principal export staples having been upon a very limited scale, the improvement in Cotton in the ruling markets having met with no response on this side; while Wheat and Seeds have attracted small attention from shippers. Exchange has been steady on the whole, and quotations this evening are on the same level as they closed at last Thursday evening. Government Paper has advanced 1¼ per cent. during the week in Fours, a rise of half per cent. having been attained to-day. Freights have remained very dull at previous low rates, demand for this or next month's shipment being almost absent. There has latterly been more enquiry for some staple Imports from up-country; but though stocks are firmly held, no better prices have ruled.

MONEY.—The principal feature in the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday afternoon, and which embraced only four days of the previous week, owing to holidays, was the large addition of some 46 lakhs to Private Deposits in that short period. It was noticeable, however, as indicating the approaching termination of what, since shipping facilities have been afforded by Dock accommodation during the S. W. monsoon months, has been an unusually dull time, that the item of Bills Discounted had increased considerably, while in Loans there had been a material increase, these two items reducing the falling off in the trade demand to 33½ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 12¾ lakhs in the week preceding. The cash balance, however, stood on last Thursday evening at 395 lakhs or 44 lakhs more than was held on the previous Saturday, having also been helped by a considerable accession to Government Deposits at the head office. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent., no change having been made at the board meeting yesterday.

Exchange.—On the Banks re-opening for business on Monday after the holidays, the feeling was quiet at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand; at which rates there was no enquiry; and on the receipt of Calcutta telegrams quoting 1-32d. higher than was current here, our rates hardened to that extent, at which there was a limited enquiry for near, and 1-32d. higher for November delivery. For 3 months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 2 13-16d. ready, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for the new year; but there was little Paper offering in any position. On Tuesday, the market opened at Monday morning's rates, but with an easier tone, and without any enquiry having been felt for Bank Remittance; and, later on, Telegraphic was available at 1s. 2 5-8d., and a little was done thereat. For Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d. was the rate for September delivery of three months' sight Bills, and at this a moderate amount was placed; while, for next year, one buyer came out at 1s. 2 7-8d. and a fair amount was obtained at the rate. On the following day the market opened quiet at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 5-8d. for Demand, at which no enquiry was felt, and a steadier feeling prevailing, rates advanced 1-32d. before the close, and 1s. 2⅝d. was quoted for Telegraphic, for November transfer, and 1s. 2 11-16 for next year, a few transactions having been reported for near delivery. For Credits, 1s. 2⅝d. for September, and 1s. 2-25 32d. for October were the rates quoted for three months' sight Bills, and a moderate amount was placed thereat, the rate for next year having been called 1s. 2⅝d. Yesterday 1s. 2 19-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand was quoted at opening for Bank Remittance in a quiet market, only a very small transaction having been reported at the rate, but for November, 1s. 32d. higher was quoted and done. For Credits, the rate was 1s. 2 25-32d. or September-October; 1s. 2 13-16d. for November; 1s. 2 27-32d. for December delivery; and 1s. 2⅝d. for the new year, at which rates also a few unimportant transactions transpired. This morning the market opened the same as yesterday for Bank Remittance; but there was little or no enquiry, and later on, the rate became temporarily 1s. 2⅝d. for Telegraphic, at which a few small transactions transpired. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2-25-32d. was the rate in one direction, and 1s. 2-13-16d. to the end of October, and 1-32d. per month higher for later delivery; but little Paper has been offered, and the market closed quiet but steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2⅝d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 2 28-32 13-16d.
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 2 29-32 15-16d.
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 2 13-16 27-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16 31-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	1·55⅝
Do.	6 months' sight	1·57

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened with a firm tone on Monday, and a considerable advance on last Thursday evening's rates for Fours was established, closing quotations having been 104⅜ for cash; 104½ for the coming settlement; and 104¼ for the October account. 100 nominal, was quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Tuesday the market was steady at a further advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. in Fours on Monday's final rates, closing quotations having been 104½ for cash; 104 11-16 for the settlement on the 30th inst.; and 104 7-16 for the October account; with 4½ per cent. quoted nominally at 100½. The market was weak on the following day, and something of the previous advance was lost, 104⅜ having been quoted for Fours for Money, with sellers at 104 11-16 and 104 7-16 for next settling day, and the October account, respectively. The feeling improved towards the close, however, and the cash price of Fours left off at the previous evening's final quotation. Yesterday the the feeling was firm, and a further advance in rates for Fours was established, the cash price having reached 104 15-16, while the two next accounts were quoted at 104 7-8 and 104 11-16, respectively, these having also been the closing rates. To-day, the market has been strong and advancing, and a rise of ⅛ per cent. in Fours was at one time established on last evening's quotations; but at the close 1-8 per cent. of this was lost, final rates being 105 5-16 for Fours for Money; 105½ for the coming settlement; and 105 for the October account; with 160½ nominal, quoted for 4½ per cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. higher, at 116. Port Trust Bonds have advanced to the same extent, at 105.

SHARES.—With the market closed on several days for holidays, there has not been much fresh business passing during the week; but both in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip the feeling has been in seller's favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we have to report an advance of Rs. 20 in Swadeshi and James Greaves Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton, Colaba Land and Mill, Empress, Hyderabad, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 7½ in Mazagon; of Rs. 5 in Alliance, and Connaught; and of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian. The only decline during the week has been Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough The Press shares, New Berar have advanced Rs. 10; Mercantile and Mofusil Rs. 5 each; and Bombay Cotton and New Indian Rs. 2½ each. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 10; Treacher and Co. are higher to the same extent; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has latterly been some improvement in the up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods*, and dealers are meeting the enquiry freely; but they firmly resist any proposals for a concession in rates. Prices are the same as we quoted a week ago; and Stocks are in about the same position. There has also been a somewhat better demand for *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods; but on the whole there has not been much doing in these markets. The Clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been 2,800 packages. For *Local* Goods, enquiry has improved considerably during the past week; prices, however, are the same as before. The Clearances since last Thursday have been about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The Market for *Imported Twist* has remained quiet, with only a small business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. The sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday were 4,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 225½. China buyers here are very much discouraged at this news, and their offers are ⅛ to ¼ anna per lb. lower, which however spinners refuse at present; but Bazaar dealers are offering to sell at very low rates. No sales have transpired during the week and the market closes quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	No.			to		per lb.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	10s	"	"	"
"	"	"	12s	"	"	"
"	"	"	16s	"	"	"
"	"	"	20s	"	"	"
"	"	"	24s	"	"	"
"	"	"	30s	"	"	"
"	"	"	40s	"	"	"

Twist...	No.			to		per lb.
	6s Mule, As.			4¼		4¼
"	"	"	"	4¼	"	4⅝
"	"	"	"	4⅝	"	5¼
"	"	"	"	4⅞	"	5⅝
"	"	"	"	5⅛	"	5¾
"	"	"	"	5 11-16	"	6
"	"	"	"	6¼	"	6¾
"	"	"	"	6¾	"	7
"	"	"	"	8	"	8¼

The Bombay Millowners' Association have just issued their interesting annual Statement of Cotton Mills at work and in course of erection in India, from which it appears that on the 30th June last there were working in the Island of Bombay 65 Cotton Mills, with an aggregate of 1,934,716 Spindles, and 14,900 Looms; consuming, approximately, 364,294 candies of 784lbs. or say, nearly 730,000 bales of Cotton per annum; and employing daily 65,087 hands at an average; the total paid up capital invested in the industry being Rs. 5,38,98,750. In addition to these, there were in course of erection on the above date three new Mills, with 1,31,320 Spindles; and 1,720 Looms. In other parts of the Bombay Presidency there are 28 Cotton Mills, with 445,462 Spindles, and 4,217 Looms; and in all the other parts of India put together (including Calcutta and Madras, 44 Mills.

METALS.—A large business has been done in *Copper* in a firm market, and prices have advanced 12 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm at a rise of 10 annas per cwt.; but transactions have been upon only a moderate scale. *Iron* has also been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and our quotations this evening are 4 to 8 annas higher.

COAL is firm. Sales of Powell's Dufferyn and Davison's West Hartely for October-November shipment, have been reported at Rs. 18½ to 18¾, and Rs. 17¾ per ton, respectively. The stock on the Bunder is still 50,000 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been quiet in tone throughout the week, the improvement in Liverpool and New York notwithstanding, and only a trifling demand has been felt from exporters, who have taken nothing at all on some days; while the Mills have again been but small buyers. Prices gave way to the extent of Rs. 2 per candy at the beginning of this week; but otherwise previous rates have been generally quoted. The purchases for export aggregate about 1,500 bales of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, and Bengals; while local spinners have bought in all some 4,000 bales, made up chiefly of Dholleras and Oomras, Compta, and Bengals. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The news received from the Cotton-growing districts by wire on Monday was not of a satisfactory tenor on the whole, inasmuch as more or less rain had fallen over the whole of the area since the previous Thursday; and, although, no further particular damage to the crop was reported, the necessity for a spell of fine weather had naturally become more pressing meantime. The heaviest fall in the Bengal circle had been 3in. 38 cents at Cawnpore where the plants were showing bolls, rapidly ripening, and where the weather had become bright, with no sign of rain. In the Oomra circle the largest quantity registered was at Julgaum; the plants in that district, however, were still flourishing; at Dhulia they were shedding bolls, as they were also at Khangaum and Barsee, and partially, at Nagpore; but a break in the weather was much needed throughout the circle. The crop at Barsee, like that at Oomrawattee, was expected to be three-quarter one. At Broach, the plants looked well, but fine weather was wanted for weeding. In the Dhollera circle, the principal fall had been at Bhownugger, and a break was needed, as it was also at Wadwan, the plants, however, continuing to flourish in both districts; but at Dhollera proper (where the total rainfall had been much above the season's average) the reopening of the crop had been stopped by a further fall of 95 cents.

Yesterday's telegrams reported further heavy rain in most of the districts of the Oomra circle, and the plants were suffering more or less in consequence. In most of the districts of the Bengal and Dhollera circles there had been little more rain, and the crop was benefiting by the break in the weather. At Broach, the plants still looked well; but needed fine weather.

The following are to-day's quotations for fall-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission. *viz* :—

Cotton—	Per candy, Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine		1108–34
Do. Fully Good	"	135–2 13-16d.
Do. Good	"	130–2 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	123–30d.
Do. Good	"	120–2 3-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	183–3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	176–30d.
Do. Good	"	169–30d.
Belatee, Fine	"	176–31d.
Do. Fully Good	"	171–3 5-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	179–3 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	174–3 7-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	178–3 5-16d.
Westerns, Good	"	172–3 3-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890 Bales
For 8 days	3,382	2,811	3,340
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Sept.	1,811,756	1,813,213	1,887,398
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days	2,196	3,385	901
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Sept.	833,613	979,747	1,571,676
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 8 days	3,281	5,651	1,426
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Sept.	144,227	122,738	69,075

WHEAT has been a quiet, when not actually a dull market throughout the week; but prices have been quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A considerable business was done in a firm market at the close of last week, and the price of *Linseed* advanced one anna per cwt; but since then the feeling has been quiet or steady, with transactions upon only a moderate scale, a furthher advance of half an anna per cwt., however, having been established in the price of *Linseed*. We quote this evening:—

Linseed		Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed	Yellow Gusarat	7-3-0	"
"	" Gawpore	6-14-0 to 6-15-0	"
"	Red "	6-4-0 to 6-5-6	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	67,346	107,138	45,046
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd September	8,803,406	11,911,181	4,928,533
Linseed for 8 days	17,185	31,038	19,262
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd September	3,479,395	4,367,904	2,080,527
Rapeseed for 8 days	34,614	9,357	399
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd September	1,383,764	1,336,752	887,676
Gingellyseed for 8 days	6,966	223	1,036
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd September	867,701	972,315	685,318

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	119,710	156,829	34,060
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd September	8,430,186	10,425,423	3,895,568
Linseed for 8 days	71,910	72,028	91,105
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd September	3,411,860	4,045,910	1,872,264
Rapeseed for 8 days	118,025	18,793	18,893
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd September	1,204,985	1,182,389	690,244
Gingellyseed for 8 days	2,199	1,341	5,560
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd September	948,207	1,025,923	843,222

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowostchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Last Price	Amount. Paid-up.	Rs.
REUTER'S TELEGR			23.

...EMPTED INSURRECTION IN THE BRAZILS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

...s from Buenos Aires state that an intend... rection by the Military has been discovered, ...three regiments having plotted to revolt. Thirty-three officers concerned in the plot have been arrested.

SOUTH LEEDS ELECTION.

The election at South Leeds of a member in the place of Sir Lyon Playfair, who has been elevated to the peerage, has resulted in the return of Mr. Walton, the Liberal candidate, who defeated Mr. Neville, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 948 votes.

DINNER TO MR. BHOWNUGGREE.

A dinner was given last night by the Northbrook Club to Mr. Bhownuggree. Amongst those present on the occasion were Sir Owen Burne, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Primrose, Prince Sampatrao Gaekwar, Mr. Yusuf Ali, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Doctor Kapadia, the Secretary and many others.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, who presided, in proposing the toast of Mr. Bhownugree, eulogised his great abilities and the services he had rendered to the Club.

THE CHOLERA.

Cholera is spreading rapidly in Holland, and numerous fatal cases have occurred at Brussels.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The death is announced of the Duke of Sutherland.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Sept. 23.

...mes with the outward English Mails of the ... left Suez for Bombay at 10-30 p.m.

...S IN AFGHANISTAN.

...MISSION TO THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

...consequence of the Amir's delay in fixing the ...f the conference at Jellalabad, rumours of ...currency that Lord Roberts' Mission will pro... be postponed until next spring. This is the ... surmise, such information as is available ...fghanistan points to the Amir's intention of ...ng the mission within a reasonable time. His ...nations posted at Jellalabad and elsewhere, ...dowing the advent of a Mission, have been ...ised by the announcement that he has ... supplies to be collected at Dakka, and ... from that place to Jellalabad to be put in ...rder. In Peshawar, in the Khyber, and ...westward, along the Kabul route, the native ...that his Highness really desires a conference ...early part of the cold weather.

THE KAJURI KACHI FORCE.

...in, Mackenzie, R. E., of the Survey Depart... has been directed to join the Kajuri Kachi force ...onnil as survey officer.

...E OF CHOLERA IN JANDOULA.

...s appeared among the troops occupying ...the Bitani country, north of the Gomul ... will possibly be moved to some distance ...s the epidemic ceases.

...ROCEMENT OF KOHAT GARRISON.

...jab Government is not yet prepared ...of the Somana posts and hold them ... militia, it will be necessary to ... belonging to the frontier force to ...der to replace those orders into the ...

HASSAN ALI.

Lieut... Colonel Molloy, Commandant 22nd Battalion ... Gurkhas, is the officer nominated by Sir Wil... Lockhart to meet Hassan Ali on Sunday.

SECUN...ABAD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 23.

The S... derabad Football Tournament first ties betwee... yal Scots and Inniskillings was played off yes... The Scots won by five to love. Concurrently ... second round was played between the Yorkshire ... and Gymkana team, the former came out victors by three to love.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final tie of the Secunderabad Polo Tournament will be played next Monday. The Scots seem to be the probable winners.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

In Madras standing crops generally are thriving, ...t sunshine is needed in the Deccan and rain in the Southern districts. All relief works have been closed. In the Bombay Presidency crops have been injured through excessive rain in parts of three districts; prospects otherwise are good. In Bengal prospects of winter rice are favourable, but more rain is required, the jute harvest is nearly over, a good outturn. In the North West Provinces prospects are good, in the Punjab standing crops are flourishing; in the Central Provinces, a break in the weather is urgently required for millet and cotton crops. In Burma prospects are favourable; in parts of the Southern Shan States there has been a great failure of crops owing to want of rain. In Assam rain is wanted. In Mysore and Coorg crops generally are good. In Berar, Hyderabad, crops have been damaged by excessive rain; in Central India crops are suffering from excessive rain; in Rajputana standing generally are satisfactory; harvest ...; the area affected by scarcity has increased; numbers on relief works in ...ra six thousand four hundered as ...housand three hundred last week, in ...overnment relief has nearly closed, and ...on is expected in Merwara.

...OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

...Department.—Army Staff:—Captain ...intment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant for instruction has been extended for ...

...h-Dorrien, Derbyshire Regiment, has ...d Station Staff Officer of Cawnpore.

...Bcien, Third Dragoon Guards, to be ...Fyzabad.

...Colonel Hatch has been reappointed ...General, Western Circle, with a view to ... substantive rank of Colonel in the ...

...nt Vaughan to be Deputy Assistant Com...neral, second class, on probation.

...wing medical officers have been appointed ...lieutenants on the Bengal Establishment. ...lair, Fullerton, Maddox, Hugo, Melville, ...oard, Scott, Smith, Green, Smith, Earle, Hul...t.

...To the Staff Corps the following admissions have ...en gazetted. Lieutenant Hodgson, Cooke, East ...rrey Regt, Lieutenant Rampini, South Stafford... Second Lieutenant Keily, Connaught Rangers ...tenant Nuttall, Lancashire Fusiliers.

...owing officers have been granted leave, ...r Gwatkin, Captain Aylmer, one year each, ...tain Brownlow, eighteen months.

...evenue Department.—Captain Mills has been ...inted to the Civil Veterinary Department on ...ation, and has been posted to Bombay.

...reign Department.—Captain Newmarch has ... posted First Assistant to Agent Governor-...al in Rajputana, and Lieutenant Bayley as ...nt to Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

...lough granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Durand ...by cancelled.

...blic Works Department.—Mr. Mackinnon, ...tive Engineer, second grade, Railways is per... at his own request to retire from the Service.

...inistre is posted to the office of Examiner ...lic Works Accounts, Madras, Mr. Swetenham, ... Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the ... Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Rail-

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

With reference to Bombay Army Order No. 243, of 6th May last, Major C. E. Sawyer, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, will rejoin his appointment at Mhow, under instructions from Horse Guards. It is notified that Lieutenant Taylor, 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, now on leave in England on private affairs, has been appointed Lieutenant on probation to the Army Service Corps, with effect from 1st October 1892, under instructions from Horse Guards.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depots, and under such arrangements as General Officers commanding districts may direct. Those now in India will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops on voyage

7th Hussars.—Captain Carew, in relief of Captain the Hon'ble H. H. Lascelles, completes his tour on 12th November, 1892.

Royal Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Battalion.—Captain Haynes, in relief of Captain Barton, completes his tour on 20th December 1892.

Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant Bennett, in relief of Lieutenant Swanson, completes his tour on 28th December 1892.

North Lancashire Regiment 1st Battalion.—Captain H. F. Coleridge, in relief of Captain Churchyard, completes his tour on 15th December 1892, and Lieutenant O'Brien in relief of Lieutenant Elletson, completes his tour on 19th November 1892

Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant Casement, in relief of Lieutenant Iremonger, completes his tour on 21st January 1893.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant Macbean, in relief of Lieutenant Rooth, completes, his tour on 4th February 1893.

The following order is confirmed: Bombay District Order, No. 180 of 22nd August, 1892, appointing Captain R. W. Campion of the Railway Volunteer Corps, Acting Adjutant to the Corps, *vice* Captain Barrow, D.S.O., placed on sick list, from 16th August 1892.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant West, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Infantry, Grenadiers, in India, for 5th September 1892, on private affairs, under leave rules for Staff Corps extension of leave out of India; Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant Finnis, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to Bombay from 25th September, 1892, to 24th March 1893, to study the native language.

THE NAWAB MUSHTAK HOOSAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDRABAD, Sept. 23.

Having completed thirty-two years' service, the Nawab Mooshtak Hoosain has put in an application to retire on a pension. The Minister, while expressing his regret at losing the services of his capable officer, has submitted the application to His Highness for orders.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar on the 22nd instant.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay, (yesterday), the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera ..... 3½d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, producers asking higher prices, business meantime continues stationary.

2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38⅛d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £27,900,000; increase, £100,000; public deposits, £4,400,000; increase, £800,000; other deposits, £31,500,000; increase, £200,000; other securities, £24,800,000; increase, £300,000; notes and gold, £17,900,000; increase, £800,000. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE novel spectacle of a steamer being stocked with bank-notes was recently witnessed at a Mediterranean port. Forty-five sacks of the apparently valuable paper were tossed into the furnace of the vessel's boiler, under the longing eyes of the stokers, who stood restively by with an evidently burning desire to possess themselves of at least a handful of that which they somewhat inelegantly styled "rum fuel." The notes were cancelled documents of the Bank of Algiers, whose Manager superintended the operation of their combustion.

THE chief cook of the Czar of all the Russias was naturally born a Frenchman, and so highly does his Majesty appreciate his plats that he made him Colonel while he did not cease to be a cook. Here a difficulty arose as an officer in the Russian service must be of Russian nationality, while the patriotic *chef* refused to surrender his rights as a citizen of France. The Czar, having to face the alternative of losing a good cook or breaking the law, very sensibly decided to break the law, and the cook remains the only Colonel in the Russian service, not of Royal blood, who is not a Russian by nationality.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

THE times are changed since it was written that the recording angel had stripped both his wings of quills and still was in arrear of human ills. The recording angels that preside over Fleet Street and the Strand to-day are up to date with their copy—it is the human ills and the human gossip, not the quill or the ball-pointed Brandauer nib, that is wanting. If woe-begone figures of journalistic angels flutter through Fleet Street and the Strand, ragged as a moulting hen or an unhealthy parrot, it is not present stress of work, but previous pluckings that have so dismantled them—their condition is due to using up their plumes in reporting reams of the platitudes of Devonshire and Chamberlain, folios of the talk of Gladstone and John Morley. At the present moment if it were not for the institution known to our French neighbours as the *Sottisier*—the purveyor of folly and nonsense, and small talk, there would be no livelier subjects of conversation than the police court reports and the cholera. For society has finally departed from London and the babble of boudoir scandal no longer makes the gossip-monger glad. Happily the insignificant remnant of three and a-half millions that is left behind is unconscious of its loss—it is quite happy to spend the silly season discussing the size of an ant's brain or of Gladstone's hat; the question of matrimonial markets or of suppressing superfluous womenkind by encouragement of dueling—the wisdom of retiring early to bed like the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; or of turning night into day that we might be precociously forced like lettuce crops under the electric light.

***

In the silly season sayings must be carefully sifted, and facts taken *cum grano salis*. But all news is tenderly welcomed. Paderewski's arrival in England is arranged for the re-opening of the season of what is known as the Monday "pops." But everyone is asking who perpetrated the absurdly Irish bull of having the first of the Monday "pops" on a Tuesday. Is it a symptom of the fusion of the races, or the shadowy influence of the coming Home Rule?

***

A Dublin lady, Miss Annie Wilson Patterson, is the only woman doctor of music in the United Kingdom with the exception of the Princess of Wales. Dr. Patterson is Director of the Dublin Choral Union, and is known as the composer of poems and other literary work as well as for her success in music.

***

It is said that Crouch, the composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," was given the words of the song by Mrs. Crawford. The air came to him while he was riding on horseback, and when he sang it for the first time in Plymouth it created an immediate furore. But though it made £15,000, the author never received a penny compensation for the piracy.

***

There is a good saying attributed to Mrs. Ricks, the African negress, whose visit to the Queen made so much stir. According to Mrs. Ricks: "Man's religion shouldn't be worn like a clock—all on the outside. It orter be mo' like a porous plaister. De world may not see it, but de man knows it's dar, an' his family knows its dar an' a doin' oh him good." But opinions differ. A clergyman advertises in the *Wiltshire Times*: Notice—Baptising by the Rev. A. E. Johnston, Stournore Water, next Sunday, at 10-30 a. m. *Photographers* invited." Not much of the porous plaister about this parish.

***

It will be new to most people to learn that on the Dutch Railways women are employed to clean the carriages. The Railways belong to the State and the women for working eight hours a day and doing a little light work on alternate Sundays receive fourteen florins twenty-five cents a fortnight. Our English railways might take the hint with advantage to both womenkind and passengers—it would no doubt raise our standard of railway cleanliness.

***

Trying to make both ends meet, on paper, is a difficulty to many people, especially women. There are some ladies who spend many a *mauvais quart d'heure* over their housekeeping accounts, and yet have to put them away unbalanced in the end, baffled by some such hideous arithmetical complication as the subtraction of £ 97-19-11½ from £ 93-10-0. Is suicide one man's meat is another's poison—in the same way the account books that are death to one woman, make a living for another. A new industry for ladies with ready reckoning faculties has been introduced to relieve the heads of large households from the worry of book-keeping. At stated intervals, daily, weekly, or monthly, a lady accountant or auditor inspects the bills, and passbooks and posts up the accounts, saving time and preventing mismangement and possible attempts at cheating, for a very small fee.

***

Women's claim to be recognised on an equality with men in the trades unions, when their work is in all respects on a par, has been allowed by the London Society of Compositors. It is two years since Miss Clementina Black applied to the Society for permission for women to join the Society, but the request had to be refused on the ground that it was not proposed that the women should be paid on the same scale as the men. At the last meeting of the executive, a lady proved her claim satisfactorily, and she was granted a full card of admission as a member of the L. S. C.

***

The Church Congress which will be held this year at Folkestone will be remarkable as the first meeting of the kind in which the women of England have been allowed to take part. An address on the "Industrial position of women" will be given by Mrs. Annie Hicks, a working woman from the East End, head of the women's union of ropemakers, and whose husband is a working cabinet-maker. Mrs. Hicks is about forty-five or fifty years of age, bright and intelligent looking, and with a readiness of speech and facility of expression which many church congressmen will envy. Mrs. Hicks is specially suited to speak on the subject, as besides her home experience, she has gone through many privations as a New Zealand emigrant. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Clementina Black are also expected to take part in the Congress.

***

Speaking at a meeting of the Convention of the League of the Cross in Westminster Town Hall this week, Dr. Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, who presided, introduced the subject of benefit societies as accompaniments to the Catholic temperance union of the League of the Cross. In the course of his remarks the Archbishop mentioned that Dr. Charles Crawford, one of the leading authorities in the British Army, declared that the stature of the English people was being lowered through the excessive use of alcoholic drink, and not only that, but that the human type was becoming deteriorated through the same cause. It was said that the future of England lay with the labouring classes, and no doubt politically that was true, but Dr. Vaughan contended that the future was with the brain power of England, according as it was cultivated. He hoped that the time would come when all the members of the League would concentrate their minds upon the education of the rising generation. He did not say one word against people joining the working men's benefit societies, but why should not the 200,000 Catholics north and south of the Thames unite together in a kind of benefit society? He was looking forward to the time when the Catholics of London would come to a practical resolution to carry out what Leo XIII. suggested—namely, the formation of a good Catholic working-men's association, based upon Catholic morals, tending to the prosperity of its members in this world and in the next.

***

The question whether Her Majesty Queen Victoria is a teetotaller has been agitating the minds of temperance advocates lately because in engaging a servant Her Majesty preferred to hire a total abstainer. Possibly the Blue Ribbon army is already calculating on the value of the *réclame* given by Her Majesty's name, but it is only a question of common sense—without being a faddist, a queen may like to be soberly served.

***

Though it is not improbable that the rumours of a cholera epidemic are somewhat exaggerated, or given misleading prominence in the newspapers owing to the absence of more healthy and exhilarating news, it is no harm to take slight precautions in good time, which may possibly lessen the risk of disease. According to medical opinion citric acid is a preventive of cholera as well as of other ailments, and made into a drink according to the following recipe—it will be found pleasant and cooling in hot weather:

Dissolve three pounds of lump sugar and two ounce of citric acid in three quarts of boiling water. When perfectly cold add one drachm of essence of lemon and half a drachm of spirits of wine. It will keep bottled until required, when water may be added according to taste. A still more delicious drink may be made by pouring the citric acid syrup over two and a-half pounds of raspberries, and letting it stand for twenty four hours. Then strain through a jelly bag and it is ready for use.

***

Another recipe which may be welcome to those who have not medical advice always at hand is a prescription of the late Dr. Gibbs, who was made a Knight of St. Valdimir by the late Emperor Nicholas for his valuable services in St. Petersburg and other parts of Europe during the cholera some years ago:

2 drachms aromatic confection, 7 ounces camphor mixture of julep, 40 drops (minims) of tincture of opium, 2 drachms compound spirit of ammonia or sal volatile, ½ ounce tincture of ginger. From two to three tablespoonfuls should be taken two or three times a day or as often as required if the attack is severe.

Those who have been abroad know the value of wearing a flannel or knitted woollen belt as a preventive against chill. Another wise precaution is to keep the feet warm and dry, and to take occasionally four or five drops of Rubini's camphor in a tablespoonful of boiled milk. Finally the Local Government Board recommend a cheap preparation as a disinfecting solution. The proportions are:

Half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid, and five grains of commercial aniline blue in three gallons of common water. It ought not to cost more than three pence a pailful.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

NORWICH revisited! It is twenty-four years since last I saw this ancient city. Time to forget its winding streets and its narrow lanes, but not time to forget its noble cathedral. As a town, I do not think there is any in the country—not even York, Chester, or Winchester—more full of interest than this old place. Look at the position of the city. It is the centre of East Anglia—that great peninsula washed on the north and east by the sea, cut off on the west by the impenetrable fens of Cambridge, and separated on the south by the estuaries of Suffolk and Essex. Here has stood and flourished a city for 1500 years; these winding narrow streets are so old as 1500 years; it has been a cathedral city for 900 years, an important commercial city for 800 years. The great Castle Mound was a British fort, a stronghold of the Iceni—with what labour must that mighty hill have been piled up! There has been plenty of fighting here—Roman with Briton, Anglian with Romanised Briton, Dane and Saxon, Saxon and Norman, and all the historical sequence. Wat Tyler's men had their say—which was a wild roar of rage—when they took the city; and Kitt's men had another say—which was another wild roar of rage—two hundred years later. Always a busy place; between the fighting, which had long intervals, a hive of busy bees; and always a learned, scholarly place, fertile in scholars and divines and men and women of intellect and genius. What of Sir Thomas Browne? A man of Norwich, an' it please you. Bishops we have turned out by the dozen—not for domestic consumption, but for exportation. Parker and Tenison—men of Norwich—arrived at the throne of Canterbury. Artists, such as Crome; musicians, such as Crotch; botanists, such as Lindley and Hooker; literary folk, such as Harriet and James Martineau, Mrs. Austen, and Mrs. Opie; and young Horatio Nelson, though his schooltime was short, spent it at the school of Norwich. The city has even produced a saint—little Saint William, whom with that other pretty little saint Hugh of Lincoln, the Jews were said to havecrucified.

There is a curiously Continental look about the market-place, which is the centre of the city. One has seen this broad place, with its white booths, filled with vegetables, fruit, poultry, and all sorts, in so many cities of France and Belgium. In one corner stands the Guildhall, which looks something like an Hotel de Ville. One side is dominated by a great church full of windows. One has seen many such churches beside market-places abroad. The market women sit about their stalls, quite happy, lazy, content only to live and chatter. Now and then I suppose somebody comes along and buys something, but not often; mostly they sit undisturbed. I think I should like to be a market woman. There is an ancient inn with its old inn yard left, but the galleries from which one used to witness the actors and the play below are gone. Shut your eyes—so. Now open them. Well? The place is changed a bit—not much, though. There is the church; there is the Guildhall, with its black flints; there are the booths with the market women. They look just the same, though we have gone back 500 years—rather hard-featured, you see; not so good-looking as the men who have eyes clear and bright, and faces fair. Their dress, too, is much the same to look at. Doubtless to the feminine eye there are differences essential. Their stalls contain apples, pears, medlars, sloes, with honey, honey-comb, leeks, scallion, onions, and peasen. The men are in leather doublets. Every man carries a knife; among them ride knights in armour clinking and clanking, very brave to behold. The gallant young knight, whom later romancers will draw curvetting, ambling, prancing, and dancing lightly, though in full armour, does not exist, because, you see, never yet was found the animal who could curvet and carry on in this playful manner with a man upon his back clad in solid metal. Ha! a roar—a hoarse cry: "Shut the gates! Ring the bells! To the walls! The rebels! The rebels be on us! They are upon us—they are within the gates; the town is theirs! Here they rush, roaring like wild beasts. Oh! the unkempt, bareheaded, bearded men! They have thrown away their leather jerkins; some of them have tied round their shoulders the silken mantle of a lady; some have clapped on a breastplate taken from a murdered knight. The bells ring madly; the townsmen clutch their weapons. But Wat Tyler's men are on them, and with a few short hours of pillage and murder Wat Tyler's men will revenge themselves for all the years of oppression and wrong. What want Wat Tyler's men? They want their land. What will, in the end of the nineteenth century, the Norfolk men want, if they elect a certain kind of candidate to the House? They will want their land. It is more than a lingering—a survival—a memory—this craving for land which would be of no use to most of them; or is it a real grievance springing from an old and still abiding sense of injustice? That we shall see.

Those persons who visit Norwich Cathedral are exhorted not to go away without seeing it from the outside. The west front is not imposing; it is big, but not imposing; the best view of the cathedral is that of the S.E. corner from the outside; there it reveals its best and most beautiful side—a truly beautiful side it is. Alas! our modern structures, how bald and cold and inarticulate are they compared with these old cathedrals! Why can we no longer build? Well, let us consider. Sit down and look at the little Norman chapel at the S.E. corner. It is quite small; around it are the flying buttresses, beyond it is the apse, above it are the windows of the chancel. What does this chapel, little by little, as we gaze and forget ourselves in the contemplation of it, reveal to us? Nothing less, my friends, than the soul of a man. It is not imprisoned there, but it is revealed there. In every true work of art, there is the soul of the artist revealed, not imprisoned. He who designed and built this chapel threw into it all that his heart contained of piety, faith, prayer, praise, and hope. He thought of nothing else while the work went on; it was carried on, in his mind, by heavenly builders, who were always in advance of the earthly masons; there was far more beauty in his mind than could be put into the stones. When it was finished he sat—just here, where we are sitting—and, while the swifts flew about in long curves whirling round the spire and circling about the close; while the Benedictines sat in the cloisters at work, while the Bishop wrote letters to the King, and the Prior walked meditating in the garden, this builder-architect sat weeping—'twas an age in which men thought it no shame to weep—because the chapel fell so short, so very short, of his ideal. One day, while he sat there, now an old, old man, he closed his eyes for a moment and saw a thing so lovely that he thought he would never open them for fear of losing the vision. So he kept them obstinately closed. And as he refused to open them, they again laid him down. The vision was nothing else than the chapel of his dreams.

How do great painters work? They throw into their work all their strength and all their mind, and all their heart and all their soul. How do great poets work? In the same way, my brethren. How do great sculptors work? In no other way. How do great novelists work? Just that way, and no other. There remains, therefore, for the architects to go to work exactly in the same manner. This is all that, for the moment, I have to say about Norwich, except that there is a very noble bookseller's shop in the town, the aspect of which lifts up the heart; and that birthday cakes are dear in this ancient city. All over Norfolk we hear lamentations of the wickedness of Mr. Dowsing, who, at the time of the Reformation, went about destroying things in the churches. A hundred years later he was followed by the Roundheads, who left little to complain of in their zeal against idolatry. The books are full of execrations against the wicked Dowsing and his successors. The clergy of the churches speak of them with subdued and chastened loathing; nobody at all has a good word to say for them, Let us, however, take the other side for a moment. The Reformation had to be carried through. There was but one way, and that a sharp and a violent way, to make it possible. Otherwise, so little open to reason is the human mind, there would have been no Reformers outside the ranks of scholars. The people had to be made—forced—compelled—to abandon the worship of the Virgin and the saints; to give up penance, confession, absolution, pilgrimages, relics, shrines, monkery, services for the dead, and such a mass of beliefs as might well have staggered the stoutest Reformer in his attempt to sweep them away. How had they been taught all these things? Chiefly by the churches; they could not read; sermons in village churches were rare things; but there were the pictures on the walls—the churches were covered with pictures; the pictures in the windows—oh! the beautiful, glorious glass pictures! Who could help believing in the power of the saints when here they were actually working miracles for the faithful before one's very eyes?—the carvings of the font and of the marble tombs. Why, so long as these things remained the people were taught by them every time they entered a church. There was but one thing to do, and Dowsing did it. All the pictures, all the windows, all the carvings must be destroyed; otherwise, my friends, there would certainly have been no Reformation. For my own part I am a Reformer, and I rejoice while I lament. I picture Dowsing as a person with an æsthetic and artistic side. He enters a church, hammer in hand; he beholds the painted glass all round the church; he admires the glory of it. "Belgian work," he says. Yes, painted glass from Antwerp; finer never was seen. But, alas! who can teach true doctrine while here we have St. Francis healing the sick and giving sight to the blind and making the leper whole? "Bring—bring ladders," he cries. "Climb up, my children, climb! Let not a single inch remain! Break—break—break. Every blow is a blow for the True Faith. Let not so much as the nose of a saint remain to teach a lesson of his miraculous power. Meanwhile, I myself—alas! that it must be so—will destroy the superstitious figures around this carven marble font." A great deal, you see, may be said for Mr. Dowsing.

We were talking of nightmares and of dreams, I laughed. Insensate, unthinking wretch! I scoffed and laughed. But the time of retribution came; for in the course of time I went to bed, and there a nightmare came to me. I am one of those unhappy beings who, if I look over a steep slope or a perpendicular wall—straightway fall into a giddiness, so that, if I do not instantly make haste to fly, I tumble over, and so an end. You will understand, therefore, how much I enjoy mountaineering, how I love to ascend high places, and how I run joyously up and down high ladders and walk dancing along unprotected places. It is not dignified to confess this weakness, but as one gets older this kind of dignity becomes of less importance. Nobody I find, not even the youngest, now scoffs if I decline to form one of a merry company to go up Mont Blanc. Besides, there are examples of fellow-sufferers. Douglas Jerrold, I believe, had the same weakness; he is said to have fallen down on the ground within thirty feet of a cliff. Once I climbed a ladder, or set of ladders, two hundred feet high. But then it was down a dark mine, and it was a succession of ladders quite short. Nothing would induce me to do it again, even if I were to renew my glowing youth. Once, again, I got over a place which a certain very bold and experienced mountaineer afterwards refused even to attempt. But, you see, it was in a thick mist, and I knew not the danger; and next day, coming down again, I absolutely refused it, and had to be taken another way round, which meant two days more upon that accursed mountain. You will now understand the full beauty of my dream. I was standing—in this dream—on a scaffold round the top of a very lofty unfinished house; I had got up to this giddy eminence by a succession of short ladders, laid from floor to floor in such an easy, thoughtful way, that nowhere could one tumble more than a few feet: so that now I ascended without much more than the slight pang with which I mount the steps of my library chair. The scaffold was crowded with people, who, being in front of me, prevented my feeling how high it was. We were gathered together to behold the antics of a Steeple Jack, who was showing-off on the top of a spire before us. The fellow, I remember, let off fireworks, kicked his legs about, stood on his head, sang a comic song, and lastly, he threw himself on a rope which was tied to a post some distance below, and glided down easily and peacefully, head first. When he had finished I looked round. The crowd of people had all gone down. I hastened to follow, but I found the last of them had taken the short ladders away. Two workmen only were left. I appealed to them. "Do," they said, "come down with us." They moved away in the direction of an outside ladder!—a long outside ladder—just below the scaffold, to reach which one had to throw one's legs over. They descended; I was left alone, night coming on—upon this awful scaffold, on this dizzy height—with nothing but this outside ladder. As I realised the situation—as my head began to go round and round . . . the rest you may guess.

Let us congratulate editors and proprietors of newspapers on the recognition that has at last been made of their power in the land. Two of them have become baronets, one a knight. This, you see, is only a beginning. Before ten years there will not be a single great paper in the country whose proprietor is not a baronet; not a considerable paper whose proprietor is not a knight; and not one of the very great papers whose proprietor is not a peer. Nothing could be more proper and more calculated to give stability to our institutions. If we are to have national distinctions—and in saying this—they must be bestowed for services rendered—for all kinds of services rendered—to the country. Great and wonderful and far-spreading is the power of the Press. It is rewarded now for the exercise of its power in politics; in a better world it will be rewarded for the beneficial exercise of its power in every direction. The departing Government has also—which is truly wonderful—recognised science in making one of our greatest men a Privy Councilor. Rather a grotesque distinction; but perhaps he refused anything else. It has also conferred a humble knighthood on a man of letters—a man of a great many letters—a man who has set many men to work compiling many dictionaries, and has also edited a magazine. Everybody knows and respects Dr. William Smith, Pity that a grateful country has no better distinction to offer such a man than that which is given for, say, civic and municipal reasons! Otherwise, as usual, art, literature, and science are left out in the cold. Stillil there is so much gain. The power of the Press recognised at last; one great leader in science selected as worthy of distinction; and one veteran man of letters, an editor rather than a literary man, actually considered equal in desert to a city sheriff or a town clerk!

AN OCTOGENARIAN ENGLISHMAN ALONE IN INDIA.

WE have received the following sad story from a correspondent at Belgaum, on whom we can rely. An old Englishman, named Collett, for about thirty years has resided in the Sudder Bazaar at Belgaum. Until about three months ago he was supported by a monthly remittance made by a gentleman now deceased: the remittances having accordingly ceased Collett is reduced to a state of absolute penury, and the owner of the hut in which he lives has given him notice to quit on account of non-payment of rent. Local tradition says that he was formerly an officer in the Indian Navy, and lost all his money during the Bombay cotton mania. He is now about 80 years of age, blind, half-witted and subject to epileptic fits. It is thought that there may, perhaps, be some relatives or friends of his still in the country or others who would, on hearing of the case, make him some small allowance to keep him from starving. He is looked after by an old Goanese of about 70 years of age, who is himself partialy paralysed, but who has been with him for 30 or 40 years.

BROWN'S CIRCUS.

MR. FRANK BROWN'S Circus, which has been performing with success at Poona for some time past, will open in Bombay next Thursday. This troupe have travelled considerably, and during the last eight years have exhibited at all the chief cities in South Africa and South America.

Mr. Brown has amongst the troupe a number of equestrians whose daring feats in the saddle have excited wonder wherever they have travelled. Besides a stud of highly trained horses and ponies, Mr. Brown exhibits a school of clever dogs and a number of trained ducks, geese, and monkeys which take part in the water pantomime which is said to be a novelty, and has never before been seen in Bombay. An interesting addition among the animals is a South-African Zebra. In addition there are ten clowns, all of whom are said to be able to introduce new fun; a lady equilibrist, Miss Freda Willison, Mlle. Zara, a juggler, Edgar Le Brun, equilibrist and gymnast, and a host of other clever performers.

THE PEYTON MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was decided at a meeting of the friends of the late Major-General W. Peyton, held some days ago in Dharwar, that funds for a suitable *memorial* should be raised, and that the following gentlemen should be asked to form a committee, to collect subscriptions and to decide what form the memorial would take. Messrs. A. T. Shuttleworth, R. C. Wroughton, T. M. Filgate and W. A. Talbot, Honorary Secretary. Subscriptions should be sent to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris for the Major-General W. Peyton Memorial Fund or to any of the members of the Committee.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

G. A. Hight, W. A. Talbot, and W. R. Woodrow each Rs. 100; E. M. Hollins and Th. Johnson each Rs. 15; Dr. McGonaghy and T. Fraser each Rs. 20; E. Jones of Carwar, Rs. 50; B. T. Deshpande, Rs. 40; T. L. Lushington, Rs. 15; H. Vibart, Rs. 10; W. D. Sheppard, Rs. 25; C. Hudson, Rs. 20; H. Ingle, Rs. 30; Vakil Shivaraim, Rs. 5, and D. M. De Souza, Rs. 10-14.—Yours, &c.,

W. A. TALBOT, Honorary Secretary.

SALE OF BROACH COTTON MILLS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Messrs. Mehorjee, Johnston and Co., auctioneers, put up for sale by public auction, at the rooms of Messrs. Naun and Hormasjee, solicitors, the Alfred Manufacturing Company and the Albert Edward Mills, situate at Broach, by order of the trustees. There was a large number of merchants from Broach and Ahmedabad present, and Mr. Hormasjee Chichgar appeared on behalf of the vendors and Mr. Arthur Leslie Chichgar for trustees.

The sale of the Alfred Manufacturing Company was commenced at 10 o'clock and lasted for nearly an hour and a half. Mr Amurchand Jugjeewan of Broach started the bid for Rupees two lakhs, which was raised by bids of Rs. 10,000 and then of Rs. 1,000 each. Mr. Chunilal Sakarchand gave the highest bid of Rs. 3,62,000, but as the reserved bid stood still higher, the sale was declared to be postponed.

At about 3 p. m. the Albert Edward Mills was put up for sale, Mr. Samjee Ludha of Bombay started the first bid for Rupees two lakhs, which was raised by bids of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000 each. Mr. Chunilal Sakarchand gave the highest bid of Rs. 3,61,000, but on opening the cover of the reserved bid it was found that it was still higher. The sale was consequently postponed.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain H. L. Moule, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Horne	Capt V Joshi
Mr and Mrs Barwell, child and infant	Capt W Stewart
Dr and Mrs MacNeel	
Mr and Mrs Fox, child and infant	Mrs Stewart and infant
Mrs Barrow and two infants	Mr and Mrs Hammick and three children
Miss Muller	Capt and Mrs M Georges
Mr H J Thompson	Mr T P Gadsden
Rev J and Mrs Baume	Mr A E Ladd
Mrs and Mr. A Ogle Learmonth, child and nurse	Mr F Leighton
Mr L V Desborough	Mr Curril
Mrs Somervail Clark	Mr F G Holmes
Miss Shopperd	Mr A Moars
	Miss Moara

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Mayne	Mr Sealy
Mr H G Gell	Major and Mrs Clark Kennedy
Dr and Mrs Hatch and infant	Mr R D Oldham
Major J S Caiger	Mr Fink
Mrs J H Shaw	Mr Schollay
Mr S T Wynne	Mr Fyrton Smith
Mr H R Cooke	

FOR ADEN.—Mr H P Moara.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 20.

THE very welcome "break" which I chronicled in my last letter seemed about to be a snare and delusion, when last Saturday another spell of rain appeared imminent, but Sunday dawned fair and bright and save for a diminutive shower or two the traditional "lovely weather" is with us yet. All Belgaum assembled in the Theatre Royal last night on the occasion of Mrs. Wray's concert, in aid of "some charity or other, we are not sure which." Thus ran the announcement on the posters which were to be seen on prominent walls on Sunday. So, it appears St. Mary's Church is not to have the monopoly of all the amateur concert funds. But to return, I do

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

CHABILDAS LALOOBHOY VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THIS was an appeal filed by the plaintiff from a decree made on the 26th March last by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons in favour of the defendant. Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiff's claim in the court below was that it might be declared that he was entitled to produce salt on the lands of the village of Eksur, granted and released by an indenture of the 25th January 1819 free and clear of any taxation and assessment whatever, that his rights under the indenture might be declared; and that the defendant might be restrained from demanding from the plaintiff any taxes or assessment whatever in respect of salt produced or to be produced on the lands. By the indenture in question, the East India Company granted and conveyed to Cursetjee Ardasir and Jehangir Ardasir, their heirs, and assigns for ever, the village of Eksur and seven other villages in Salsette. The indenture contained a covenant by the East India Company and their successors as follows: "That for and notwithstanding any right, title, or claim which they, the said United Company, now have or claim of taxing and assessing certain brab and other trees on the island of Salsette, they, the said Cursetjee Ardasir and Jehangir Ardasir, their heirs and assigns, shall and may have, hold, and enjoy all and singular the brabs and other trees, and all other the produce of any kind whatsoever, now-growing, or which may hereafter be grown or produced on the said pieces or parcels of land, hereditaments and premises hereby granted and released, or intended so to be, free and clear of, and without being subject to, any taxation and assessment whatever." By virtue of divers mesne assignments, the plaintiff was now the owner of three of the eight villages, namely, Eksur, Magatone, and Pahady, and was entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits contained in the indenture. Eksur contains a large tract of marshy land suitable for the production of salt, and it was the plaintiff's wish to produce salt there. He moreover claimed that he was entitled to produce salt on any portion of the lands of his three villages free of any taxation and assessment whatever, which the defendant refused to allow him to do.

Mr. Justice Parsons, without calling on the defendant, gave judgment for him. It appeared to his Lordship quite clear that the production or manufacture of salt did not come within the words of the indenture—"all and singular the brabs and other trees, and all other the produce of any kind whatsoever now growing or which may hereafter be grown or produced on the said land." Giving these words the widest possible construction, his Lordship thought they could only refer to something which was the produce of something now growing, or which may hereafter be grown or produced, on the land. Salt could not be said to be a growth or the produce of a growth. It might be called a produce, his Lordship said, inasmuch as it was the product obtained by the evaporation of the water of the sea, but the water of the sea was not grown or produced on the land: it was merely admitted and retained there in order that it might be evaporated, so that the salt thus obtained would not be the produce of any kind whatsoever which might hereafter be produced on the land. The words, his Lordship added, could not be given such a wide construction as this. They must be restricted to a growth or produce of a kind similar to the growth or produce of brabs and other trees. If there could be any doubt on the matter, it was set at rest completely, in his Lordship's opinion, when the rest of the sentence was considered. It was plain that what was covenanted against was the taxation and assessment of the brab and other trees only. The right claimed by the plaintiff of producing or manufacturing salt free of any taxation and assessment whatever formed no part of the agreement and was not granted to him. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

It was argued for the appellant that Mr. Justice Parsons erred in his construction of the covenant in holding that it had no reference to, and did not include or affect, the production of salt on the land, and that the learned Judge ought to have made the declaration prayed for by the appellant. The decree of the Judge, it was urged, was contrary to law and to the evidence recorded. For the respondent it was argued that the plaint proceeded on a different line from what was relied upon by the plaintiff in the correspondence. After some further discussion, the appeal was withdrawn with costs, without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to bring another suit to establish his right to obtain a license under the indenture of the 25th January 1819.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS vs. Durham Light Infantry. The return match between the above teams will be played off this evening on the Cooperage ground. The game is expected to be much closer than last Saturday, as the Rovers have a much better team. Ford, however, is still an absentee, his place being taken by Bedford. Crawley playing back in Bedford's place, Powers and Allan will appear for the Rovers and Lauder will be tried as centre forward. All round the Rovers' team are stronger, and they ought to give a good account of themselves. The Durhams will play the same team with the exception of Lance-Corporal McCann at goal, who was unable to play on Saturday last. Kick-off at 5-15 p.m. prompt. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

The following are the team :—

		DURHAM L. I.
J W Boote	Goal	Lce.-Cpl. McCann
L Crawley	Backs	Pte Ashwell
G Walton		Pte Yates
A Sharp	Half Backs	Lce.-Cpl. Meeham
G Bowen (Capt)		Pte Hillery
J S Powers		Pte McMahon
S Ridewell	Right Wing	Lce.-Cpl. Enderly
H Johnstone		Pte Solari
W Lauder	Centre Forward	Pte Chatterton
J Allan	Left Wing	Lce.-Cpl. Harnsly
A Brown		Pte Carter

A NEW MINERAL WATER MACHINE.

ONE of the latest inventions in small machinery for manufacturing aerated waters has so simplified and reduced the cost of the process that we seem to be within measurable distance of the time when every household of any size, to say nothing of hotels and refreshment rooms, will provide its own aerated waters. Messrs. Silbiger and Co., who have just established a branch in Bombay, are exhibiting this new apparatus, and for neatness and simplicity it appears to far outdistance all its rivals. The whole machine is confined to three pieces occupying little room, and are a steel cylinder containing compressed carbonic acid gas, a small expansion chamber, and an apparatus for bottling. The idea of the inventor has been to do away with the trouble and often danger of poisoning by the manufacturing of the gas. All that is now necessary when the gas is exhausted in the cylinder is to return it to a branch of the firm where it can for a cost of Rs. 14 be recharged with a quantity sufficient to produce 3,000 bottles of the best quality of aerated waters. The gas is collected from a mineral spring in Germany. The advantage of such an appliance, requiring absolutely no skill, producing waters of a quality and purity beyond question, and as a cost of about two pice per bottle, are obvious. Experiments in aerating still wines, brandy and water, milk and other drinks were eminently successful.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the extension to native drivers attached to British batteries of Artillery of the grant of good conduct medals and annuities, as allowed for other portions of the native army.

ORDERS have been issued for twelve additional gun lascars to be sent to Ceylon for service with the Asiatic Artillery in that Colony. Preference will be given to men of the Jat caste, and they will be engaged for five years, with the option of extending their service in Ceylon to 21 years.

A WORKSHOP is to be provided for the Sappers and Miners at Quetta, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2,500.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to a little over eighty-one thousand rupees for water-supply and road arrangements in connection with Military requirements at Peshawar.

IT has been decided to carry out a further and final trial of material next cold season, between the General Service pattern tent and a water-proof pattern tent designed by the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company.

IN the report of the Calcutta Marine Insurance Association reference is made to a substantial injustice to insurance companies in this country. The question of extra stamp duty payable in the United Kingdom on policies effected in India is, it is stated, often raised by shippers as the reason for placing their insurances in London. The double duty at the present exchange amounts to something like 9d. per £100; and the point is of such importance to Indian insurance interests that it is proposed to submit a memorial to Government upon the subject.

THE *Madras Times* writes:—It is reported that the Bombay High Court (Jardine and Telang, J.J.) in reviewing the proceedings of a First Class Magistrate, remarked that it was "the duty of every judicial officer to record his proceedings in legible handwriting." Their Lordships were certainly right in their observation. Careless handwriting has become such an ordinary failing of the Bench in this country, that even such "small fry" as Second and Third Class Magistrates indulge in it, as if it were a merit to be writing independence and genius. It sometimes happens that members of the Bench, of the genus we refer to, cannot read their own writing. We know of an Appellate Court which has to depend upon the vakil for appellants for a record of the Original Court, simply because the said vakil can furnish "copies" of such record, the originals being not being decipherable.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

REMARKABLE PLAY BY THE SOMERSET ELEVEN.

BEFORE now the Somersetshire cricketers have brokes down in a remarkable manner, and, we believe have been dismissed for the lowest total scored by a first-class shire this season. More often, however, they have achieved wonderful success; and already there are whispers that the but recently obscure county will soon become the champions. Their performance on Friday on the County Ground at Taunton will long be remembered. On Thursday Yorkshire, by fine all-round play, scored a first innings of 299; while Messrs. Hewett and Palairet opened the home innings in fine fashion, by making 78 without being parted. Mr. Palairet was badly missed at the wicket with his total at 28, and this mistake cost Yorkshire dear. On Friday (26th ult.) the two Somerset batsmen—who have so often this season batted together brilliantly—surpassed all their previous achievements and broke a whole string of records. They actually put on 346 runs for the first wicket, and except for the mistake referred to and a chance given by Mr. Hewett a few runs before he was dismissed, the partnership was free from mistake. Both men hit in quite fearless fashion, but rarely made anything approaching a bad stroke. The vigour and attractiveness of their play was wonderful. Mr. Hewett made his 201 in less than three hours and a half. His fine score is the more gratifying as, although often approaching, he had not in county cricket this year made 100—his previous highest innings being 84. The partnership was a record for the first wicket. Up to Friday the 283 made by Dr. Grace and Mr. Cooper at the Oval in 1869 was the record. Mr. Hewett's and Mr. Palairet's stand also exceeded every other first-class partnership on record except one by Shrewsbury and Gunn. Mr. Palairet was out, third wicket down, at 372 for 146, his play on Friday being absolutely free from fault. The two first batsmen were not the only giants on the side. The bowling had, of course, been mastered; but for all that Mr. Hedley's 102 was a very grand innings. He hit vigorously, making his runs in two hours and twenty minutes. Mr. V. T. Hill made 39, Mr. Woods 31, and Mr. Fowler 32, the innings closing just before the call of time for 592. One feature of the day's play was the really magnificent bowling of Peel, who took seven wickets at a cost of 19 runs each. In all eight bowlers were tried by the visitors, who throughout the day fielded very well. Unfortunately rain on Saturday (27th ult.) prevented a ball being bowled, and the match was therefore drawn.

Thanks to a series of brilliant victories, the Surrey Eleven have once again placed themselves at the head of the first-class counties as the undisputed champions of the year. Such a result as this was little expected when in the bank-holiday match at the Oval Notts defeated Surrey, and thus made their score three points ahead of ther rivals. What has since followed is well known—the draw with Glouchestershire and the decisive victory by Somersetshire over Notts; and as a result, even until Friday (26th ult.), the question as to who should be champion county for 1892 was left unanswered. Surrey, however, gained a splendid victory over Kent at Kennington Oval on that day by ten wickets, and thus placed themselves in such a position that they cannot possibly be dislodged from holding the first place. The cricket on Friday needs little description, Surrey showing themselves superior at every point of the game. They twice dismissed Kent for totals of 101 and 173, which left them 64 runs to make to win the match. These, Mr. W. W. Read and Baldwin (who, it has been remarked, appears likely to turn out to be a second Abel) obtained without being separated. For Kent, the highest scores were A. Hearne (40), Mr. Le Fleming (38), and Mr. Marchant (35). Between ten and eleven thousand spectators were present at the finish of the match, which was the last first-class contest to be decided in London this season.

Remarkable and most interesting in many respects was the cricket witnessed at Manchester on Friday (26th ult.) in the match between Lancashire and Notts. So much depended upon the result of the game—to the visitors, at any rate—that it might reasonably have been expected that Notts would have made a strenuous effort to win the match. When the time came for drawing stumps at night, however, they still required no fewer than 101 runs to put Lancashire in a second time, and they had only four wickets to fall. It cannot be said that Lancashire's position was due to anything but the most determined, and at the same time, thoroughly sound cricket. Notts's first innings, it will be remembered, realized 158—a total which should certainly have been larger, seeing that the wicket was in good condition. On Friday Lancashire scored a first innings of 277—the result, as we have said, of very resolute cricket on the part of the whole Eleven, for during the whole time the innings lasted, the Notts bowlers bowled their best, and they were backed up by capital fielding. Baker made 66, Sugg 54, and Mr. Crosfield 50 not out, while only three members of the team failed to score double figures. Notts were thus 119 runs behind when they commenced their second innings. The cricket which followed can only be described as sensational. Shrewsbury was bowled by Mold's first ball, Mr. Jones fell to Watson at 6, Gunn was bowled by Mold at 11, and in the same over Barnes was also dismissed by the same bowler. Daft was finely stumped at 16, and with one run added Mr. Dixon was also bowled by Mold. Thus six wickets were down when stumps were drawn for 18 runs—as poor an exhibition by a first-class team has ever been witnessed. Mold was almost unplayable, and so far he has captured five wickets for 9 runs. About 10,000 spectators were on the ground, and needless to say they were highly delighted at the favourable position of their county.

The cricket at Bristol in the match between Gloucestershire and Middlesex was slow. Gloucestershire's first innings closed on Friday (26th ult.) for 353, Dr. W. G. Grace being top-scorer with a fine 80. This was made in three hours and three-quarters. Thus, a second time the champion's chance of scoring 100 came to nought. On a previous occasion this season he missed the "century" by one only. Mr. Rice batted four hours for 67—not a very exhilarating performance. When play ceased, Middlesex had made 113 for three wickets, Mr. Webbe (36) and Mr. Stoddart (41) making 76 before being parted. The slowness of scoring, characteristic of neither team, is to be regretted. Rain next day prevented any play, and the match was drawn.

Notts were most decisively beaten on Saturday (27th ult.) by Lancashire, who won the match by an innings and 69 runs. Rain prevented play until 3 p.m. From Mold's second ball Flowers was caught, and Mr. Robinson was taken at the wicket in the following over, so that eight wickets were down for 29 runs. Attewell and Shacklock slowly increased the score to 37, and then Sherwin, the last man, hit so freely that the score was taken to 80 before the innings closed. The Notts wicket-keeper was highest scorer on the side with 17. Mold had a remarkable bowling average. He captured seven wickets for 29 runs, and in the whole match he was credited with twelve wickets for exactly 100 runs. It was very fortunate for Lancashire that they were able to dismiss the remainder of the Notts team so rapidly, for scarcely had the players retired to the pavilion when rain fell with such severity that it would have been impossible to continue the game. With their defeat on Saturday, Notts lost all chance of even tying with Surrey for first place in the championship tables, and Surrey once again takes the position of champion county, as the following table shows :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	16	13	2	1	11
Notts	16	10	2	4	8
Somersetshire	15	8	5	2	3
Lancashire	15	7	5	4	2
Middlesex	15	7	6	2	1
Yorkshire	16	5	5	6	0
Kent	16	2	9	5	7
Gloucestershire	16	1	8	7	7
Sussex	15	1	12	2	11

Losses are deducted from wins and drawn games ignored.

Except at Brighton, cricket was not possible at any of the places where matches were arranged to begin on Monday. At Brighton there was a full day's cricket, the home side meeting Middlesex. The visitors batted first, and completed an innings for 228. The play was somewhat uneven; while Mr. Scott took three-quarters of an hour to make eight runs, Mr. Stoddart made 43 in fifty-five minutes. Phillips was in nearly an hour for 9, but Messrs. Henery, McGregor and J. H. Roberts (of the Uppingham Rovers' team) all hit with great freedom. The famous wicket-keeper was run out for 21, Mr. Roberts, by hitting out at everything, scored 35; while Mr. Henery carried out his bat for 81. Mr. Henery was missed twice and twice narrowly escaped being run out, but his innings was an invaluable one for his side. The fielding of Sussex was very good and close, but when they went to the wickets they fared badly, losing, before play ceased for the day, four wickets for 56 runs. Tate took five Middlesex wickets for 77 runs.

Sussex was easily beaten by Middlesex on Tuesday. The visitors got rid of Sussex for 98 and 87. Hearne and Rawlin bowled throughout the two Sussex innings. The former took twelve wickets for 91 runs, and Rawlin seven for 85. It should be stated that the wicket gave the bowlers considerable help. Marlow (23) and Mr. Brann (24) were the only Sussex batsmen to score over 20 in either innings; but Mr. Heasman made 19 and 10.

On Monday no play was possible at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, in the home county's last match of the season against Kent, owing to heavy rain. On Tuesday, although the weather was somewhat more favourable, the game was in progress for only a little over three hours. During this time the Kent Eleven completed a first innings of 113. Alec and George Hearne showed extreme patience and both were batting about an hour and a half; for scores of 12 and 16 (not out) respectively. Mr. Stewart hit very freely for 17; but by far the finest batting of the day was that of Mr. Patterson. The Kent captain was also batting an hour and a half; but he scored 42 in splendid style. Attowell and Mee bowled with great success for Notts, the former being credited with four wickets for 22 and the latter four for 29 runs. During the luncheon interval a presentation was made to the whole of the Notts Eleven as a recognition of the appreciation by the Notts public of the victory of their country over Surrey. The Notts captain was presented with a gold medal, which had upon it the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. J. A. Dixon from public subscription fund, in honour of the great victory, Notts v. Surrey. August, 1892." Upon the other side the names of the team are engraved. Messrs. Jones and Robinson received a silver medal, while each of the eight professionals was presented with a medal and a cheque for 20 guineas. Owing to rain no play took place on Wednesday, and the match was drawn.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Collector of Dharwar, has availed himself of a month's privilege leave to visit Madras and Trichinopoly. Mr. Bonus, First Assistant Collector, is acting for him during the interval. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, says the Madras paper, will proceed on furlough in January next, and it is rumoured will then retire. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. Failey Muir or Mr. Candy.

CAPTAIN S. E. BELLINGHAM, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has had his appointment as Adjutant of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles on Sunday last on completion of his tenure of office. He leaves Secunderabad shortly for Quetta to rejoin his regiment. Captain A. A. Fraser, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, has been appointed in his stead.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE INCIDENTS.

A MINISTER, in the *Glasgow Herald*, writes:—I have observed that marriage, especially among the working classes, is greatly affected by the state of trade. When trade is good marriages increase, and are less frequent in times of commercial depression. This fact indicates that the romance of life among a class who are generally regarded as reckless in the matter of marriage is after all restrained by dictates of common prudence. During the Lancashire Cotton Famine early in the sixties, I had a church in Dundee. The failure of cotton occasioned an abnormal boom in the jute trade, and Dundee was the principal emporium for the import and manufacture of the flexible fibre. It was then that that town laid the foundation of its wealth and greatness. In those prosperous times marriages were frequent, and in the course of a few years I united in the sacred bonds of matrimony a greater number of young couples than in any similar period during my ministerial career. A favourite fancy of the mill workers was to be married at the manse, and I was often amused at their lavish expenditure and love of display.

One evening I had arranged to marry a couple at the manse, and at the time an elderly friend, recently retired from a successful business, was staying with me, and wished to see the ceremony. Three cabs drove up to the entrance gate, and my room was immediately filled with half a dozen couples, who constituted the bridal party. The men were in full-dress black suits, white kid gloves, button-hole flowers, with ample display of linen and jewellery. The ladies were dressed in white muslin trimmed with lace, and decked with flowers and coronets of glittering beads. It was indeed a gay and showy scene. My friend leaned back in an arm-chair in a corner of the room, with his big fingers dovetailed into each other lying across his capacious waistcoat, and, transfixed with simple astonishment, gazed through his spectacles, that seemed to surround his eyes with phosphorescent circles. When the ceremony was over and the party had retired, my guest pushed his spectacles on to his forehead, and slapping his hands on his knees, exclaimed, "Well, that beats all! What are the working classes coming to? I had to be content with a humbler wedding in my day, and I reckon I could now buy up the whole mill where these people work. Mark my words, these daft youngsters are beginning at the wrong end of the tether, and that they will find out some day. You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." I could only smile at this bit of proverbial philosophy, and say, "That's the order of the day in Bonnie Dundee."

On another occasion I was asked to marry a couple in a curious out-of-the-way place in another part of the country, about three miles distant from the town where I then resided. I found the house full of wedding guests, and there were evident preparations for a night of festivity. The bride was a modest, shy-looking damsel, with dark drooping eyes and graceful pose of figure. I was utterly taken aback by what followed. As soon as the marriage ceremony was completed, the bride asked me in a soft timid voice—"Please, sir, will you baptise the baby?" and at the same moment one of the women lifted a child from the cradle. In my innocence I asked—"Whose baby is it?" and the bride, with a face scarlet with blushes, meekly answered, "It's mine, sir." What could I do? Why should the innocent child be denied the Christian sacrament? The infant was placed in the arms of the bridegroom father, and with an extra touch of pathos that I sincerely felt, I solemnly commended the babe to the care of Him who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me." I have had some experience of marriages south of the Tweed. Here there are no home marriages. The ceremony takes place in church, and is often witnessed by a large congregation. It is the etiquette for the bridegroom to be first on the spot to welcome the arrival of the bride. I once officiated at a marriage in the north of England in which a bride was placed in a most trying position. She was led down the aisle of the church by her father, a venerable, handsome-looking gentleman, followed by a bevy of bridemaids, and they took their places in front of the communion rail. But the bridegroom was nowhere to be seen, and no one could account for his absence. The church was full of eager, interested spectators, and I observed the rustle and flutter of a growing excitement as the whisper went round—"Where is the bridegroom?" I suggested that the ladies should retire into the vestry, but the bride declined with a gentle firmness, as much as to say—"I have come here to be married, and I am not going to run away. Besides, I am sure my beloved will be here immediately." But minutes that seemed drawn out into unusual length passed away, and he did not come. It was a time of intense and painful suspense. The father and mother fidgeted and flushed, the bridesmaids were in the nervous borderland between laughing and crying, and the congregation talked in buzzing whispers. I engaged the bride in conversation, and indulged in a little diverting pleasantry. "Be brave," said I; "keep up your heart; don't faint on any account; but if you wish to indulge in that innocent luxury, do it gracefully. Lean your head gently on your father's shoulder, and take care not to disarrange that lovely wreath!" She bore up splendidly, and was the most self-possessed of the whole party. The crisis was passed as the congregation rose to watch the entrance of the bridegroom and he and the best man, beaming with satisfaction, walked down the aisle utterly unconscious that they had been the cause of any awkward waiting, and they were both astonished to find the bride had already arrived. The ceremony proceeded in the usual way, and all ended happily. The blunder arose by the driver muddling his orders. Instead of going first for the bridegroom, according to his instructions, he went to a different part of the town for the bride.

The putting on of the wedding ring is an important part of the ceremony in the English service. The ring is placed on the book out of which the service is read: and the minister, handing the ring to the bridegroom, instructs him to place it half-way on the third finger of the left hand of the bride, and, holding it there, to repeat audibly the following formula:—"With this ring, a token and pledge of the vow and covenant now made betwixt me and thee, I thee wed, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." It is a curious fact that though this formula is usually broken up into eight fragments for the sake of easy repetition, it is rarely repeated with perfect accuracy. The great stumbling block is the phrase, "Now made betwixt me and thee." Though the words are put immediately into the mouth of the bridegroom, it is invariably rendered "Betwixt *thee* and *me*." This is the rule in my experience. It is an exception when it is repeated accurately—"Me and thee." The bridegroom is then asked to place the ring fully on the finger; and this is not always easily accomplished. I have seen it done with such facility and neatness as indicated that there must have been some previous practice of the art. But sometimes the ring is very obstinate and difficult of manipulation, and I have seen the flurried pair get into an excited pucker in their desperate efforts to push the refractory symbol over the second joint. I remember a case of this kind once occurred in Lancashire, where I was marrying a couple of mill workers. The ring seemed wedged with little wrinkles at the second joint, and the combined efforts of bridegroom and bride to slip it down the finger were unavailing. The man grew red in the face with his exertions, and I was really afraid he would dislocate the finger. I whispered, "Leave it where it is and let us proceed." No, he was not going to be beaten with a bit of a ring. Baffled at all points he at last said, "Weet it, weet it!" The bride at once stuffed the finger into her mouth as if it were a delicious sweetmeat, and thus lubricated the stubborn ring was at length satisfactorily adjusted. On another occasion when we came to the ring part of the ceremony the bride extended her hand and there was no third finger—it had been amputated. The bridegroom had given me a hint of this singular fact before the marriage. The ring was placed on the second finger, and I have not heard that anything dreadful happened in consequence. It must be some comfort to our lady readers to know that even the loss of the marriage finger is no bar to matrimony.

THE following memorandum has been issued from the Punjab Government Press, Lahore:—In the report on the Mayo Hospital for the year 1891, which forms part of the annual report of dispensaries in the Punjab for that year, it is stated in the paragraph *Surgical Operations* that out of 113 operations of litholapaxy performed by the Professorial Staff only 6 terminated fatally, while 8 deaths ensued in the case of 42 similar operations performed by the subordinate staff. As this seemed to imply that the difference in mortality might be due to difficult operations being entrusted to insufficiently trained operators, and that some change of system might be desirable, the matter has been made the subject of correspondence with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab. Dr. Cleghorn has submitted a full and careful report, and the conclusion arrived at by the Lieutenant-Governor is that Dr. Cleghorn's view that it is neither desirable nor possible to restrict the performance of operations to the few operators who possess the highest degree, of skill may be entirely accepted. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has also been able to entirely accept the view taken by Drs. Cleghorn and Perry that the high death-rate in the litholapaxy cases operated upon by the Subordinate Staff in the year 1891 was a "coincidence," and that "there is no evidence whatever of any want of care or skill on the part of the operators," or—which comes much to the same thing—that the striking difference between the death-rate in cases operated upon by the Subordinate Staff and the Professorial Staff brought to notice by the Principal of the College was, as it was suggested in the review of the dispensary report it might be, an accidental result such as one is prepared to find in dealing with such small figures.

WITH regard to the working of the completed sections of the East Coast Railway, the Madras Government says that "it is not prepared to consider proposals from the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company for working any portion of the East Coast Railway while detached from its own line."

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 27th August, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 67,260-12-7, and for goods, &c., Rs. 62,979-3-3, making altogether Rs. 130,239-15-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 117-12-1. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 130, 25-2-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144-6-9.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A SMART DINNER DRESS.

A SMART dress for dinner wear, says Mrs. Fenwick-Miller, was made of a black silk gauze figured in stripes with bunches of flowers, chiefly scarlet and gold. This was made up plainly with a short train over black surah; the whole skirt was edged with that silk ruching that so well imitates marabout feathers, and the bodice had a Zouave and high-back collar of the gauze, opening over a folded front of scarlet surah, cut down a little in a V at the throat, just enough to allow a necklace and pendant. Some new dresses for day wear are being made with the long bodices called "Cossack" or "Russian." They are long all the way round—that is to say, they have no vest, no division at all to mark the front, and reach nearly to the knees. They are confined to the waist by a band, and hook either up on one side, or, if in the centre, invisibly, and right down. Some are trimmed round the edges and the basque with Russian embroidery and fur is to be used in a few weeks' time. One such coat in green cloth was relieved from plainness by having a strip of fine black grenadine falling the full length over the cloth from the shoulder seams in front, and cut to the shape of the armholes, into which it was held by a strap of black velvet ribbon. The bottom of this bodice was bound round with black velvet ribbon, and a black lace flounce edged the skirt, topped with a black velvet band. The waistbelt was, of course, of similar black velvet.

JACKETS AND MANTLES.

For a few weeks longer, says a lady correspondent of an English journal, we can wear our summer dresses, but the mornings and evenings are chilly, especially in the country or at the seaside. It is, therefore, necessary to provide ourselves with light wraps. For young people there are very natty capes made of fine cloth; they are three or four in number. They look best pinked at the edges; they are mounted on a velvet collar with a quaint steel or silver fastening. Unless when made to match some costume in the exact shade, it is better to have these capes in black, as they will go with any dress. Nothing is more annoying to the eye than to see a stone-coloured dress of one tint with a dress of a greyish shade and a hat of a yellowish brown. An Eton jacket in navy blue or invisible green serge will be found very useful at this season. Cloth cloaks are made to come some half a yard below the waist. They have a small cape fitted to the shoulders. A pretty finish to this cloak is a thick ruching of satin or silk. Made in velvet and lined with quilted silk of a bright colour, trimmed round the edge with a frill of lace, these cloaks are very effective. Three-quarter cloth jackets are again to the fore, and when faultlessly cut they look well and serviceable; but it requires a very good figure of medium height to look well in one. Elaborate braided cloth jackets are never quite out of fashion, and always look stylish. The new soutache embroidery will be a favourite trimming for dresses, jackets, and mantles this winter. Even during holiday-time young folks are sometimes glad of some fancy work with which to pass away a wet day. This soutache embroidery is very easy to do, the materials are inexpensive, and the pretty sprays and borders are quickly executed.

HATS AND BONNETS.

Feathers are taking the place of flowers as a rule, but at the seaside it is well to be provided with both, as a fog will in a few minutes destroy the beauty of the former, whilst the latter, especially if they are made of satin, will not suffer from damp. For example, a favourite Leghorn or fancy straw hat, which has not lost its freshness, will look shabby and demode if put away until next year. It is well, therefore, to wear the plumes until they are shabby; they can then be replaced with bows of dark or black velvet and poppies (pink or red), cornflowers, chrysanthemums, or, in fact, any autumn flowers or berries—say a spray or wreath of bramble and blackberries, ripe and unripe. Velvet crowns of the Tam O'Shanter shape are now worn, with a fancy straw brim slightly turned up; for example, an apricot velvet crown with a black coarse straw brim has a black satin ribbon tied round it and fastened at the left side with two or three small rosettes. Of course the crown may be of any colour to match the costume with which it is to be worn. Two very dainty hats, from a well-known "modiste," were recently shown to me. The one design was for a wedding, for some half-a-dozen bridesmaids. It was of cream Venetian point lace; round the low crown were ribbons of pink and gold shot satin, tied in front with clusters of roses in two shades of an indescribable pink tint. The other was of tan-brown straw turned up at each side lined with coarse white lace, and caught back with small pink rosettes; round the crown which was moderately high was a broad band of brown velvet and the low fold of pink stain; in front were two large bows of pink and brown velvet; two large wings in the two colours, artistically blended, were fastened with a paste buckle, which completes one of the most original hats we have come across this season. But after all is said on the subject, the fashions for September are almost void of novelty. Those of our readers who are well set up with dress for present use will be prudent to refrain from overstocking their wardrobes, as "on dit" there will be marked changes in all particulars of the toilette before the autmn season comes to an end.

HOW TO WASH YOUR FACE.

If I asserted that you did not know how to wash your face you would think, says a lady correspondent, that I had said something that was at once rude and displayed my ignorance, and yet to you I do you take a basin full of water and, laving your face with your hands, dry it with a tough towel, believing that the harder you rub the more attention you are paying to your face? That is not washing your face. That is giving it a dab. The requisites for a good bath for your face are a big basin, a soft towel, a cake of pure, good soap, and considerable wisdom. With a rough towel you treat your face as if it were made of iron; you enlarge the features, you risk injuring the eyes, and you make your skin coarse. The face wants to be gently but thoroughly dried with a soft, absorbing towel. While advocating the use of hot water for the face, still, as it is not always desirable in cold weather if you are going out, I would say, use water that has the chill taken off it. Then, with a thin flannel wash cloth well rubbed with soap, give your face its first treatment, closing your eyes, so that the soap, like truth, may reach to the innermost parts; after this wash the soap thoroughly off your face, and if you use a good quality of soap the shiny appearance, which is so often offered as an objection to using soap, will not exist. There seems to be an idea that women must not use soap upon their faces, though it is plentifully used upon all other parts of the body, few remembering that the face, above all parts, is exposed to the dust and the wind, and requires special treatment. If your skin has a dull, dead feeling, throw a few drops of either eau-de Cologne, gin, or whisky in the water, and give your face a thorough bath with it. This tends to exhilarate the skin, and, if the circulation is bad, will bring the blood to the surface, so that a pretty blush is the result. Where the skin is inclined to be dry, vaseline or cold cream, well rubbed in at night and thoroughly washed off in the morning, will tend to make it smoother and less harsh.

ENGLISH WIVES.

Commenting on the correspondence on "English Wives" that is appearing in the "Daily Telegraph," the "Spectator" remarks on the evil that arises from the English plan of keeping the family income a secret from the wife, and the habit which wives fall into of coaxing their husbands to spend money. The wife who knows that the family balance is low will feel it is impossible to present an estimate for a new bonnet or "a lovely little cloak," which will be an economy in the end, as it will match the dress. I think I shall get if Aunt Jane gives me two £5-notes, as she did last year." The wife who knows no more whether the family account is overdrawn than the kitten, will boast that she coaxed a cloak out of Jack, "although he talked for half-an-hour about Argentines and things that make one's head ache." The wife who is pecuniarily her husband's partner, even if she is inclined to be reckless, is restrained by an exact knowledge of how things stand. When she knows as well as her husband that the account at the bank is overdrawn, she cannot ask for more clothes. Another bad result of this system is the complete ignorance of money matters displayed by most English widows. When the husband dies, the ordinary wife finds herself utterly at sea. She does not even know how to draw a cheque. She does not understand why, when, or how dividends are paid; and she has not the remotest conception of what is a good and what a bad investment. How should she know? Her husband has been at no pains to explain things to her, she has lived on the principle enunciated by the old gentleman in the "Knight of the Burning Pestle." She never wore out a dress without an obliging dressmaker bringing another; and as for food of all kinds, it flowed into the house just as if it was laid on like gas and water. Yet the average woman can learn to understand money matters quite as well as the average man. Unfortunately, the husband is too jealous of his power to tell his wife his exact financial position while the wife is too shy to insist on knowing, or very possibly regards it as quite a virtue not to interfere with such things. The consequences are often disastrous. Many a household would be thriftily instead of extravagantly managed if only the wife knew her husband's income; while hundreds of widows would be saved from countless worries and impositions if they realised more of the ways of money. English wives will not be perfect till their husbands share with them the mysteries of the pass-book.

WOMEN'S ENDURANCE OF PAIN.

Prof. Lambroso, an Italian physicist of distinction, declares that women are less sensitive to pain than men, and actually fell less of it in given operations. Experiments on one hundred women led to the conclusion that there were not more than one-half as sensitive to pain at the top of the forefinger as the average man. The above is confirmatory of a well-known fact to surgeons and dentists. It is a wise provision of Nature that the sex to whom pain is a birthright should enjoy protection from its shock and immunity from its sharpest pangs.

WATCHING THE MORALS OF HUSBANDS.

A number of married women in Berlin have formed themselves into a league for watching the morals of their husbands. These formidable ladies, if the report may be believed, have organised a most thorough and efficient detective system. Any husband who may be discovered by them in any kind of marital delinquency is forthwith summoned before a feminine court. Should he fail to appear he is condemned without a hearing, and sentence is duly pronounced. The penalties inflicted are of various kinds, pecuniary and otherwise; but the exact process by which they are enforced is unfortunately not explained.

WHOM NOT TO MARRY.

"If you wish for a quiet life, never marry a dyspeptic man of genius," was the advice given by Mrs. Carlyle to Thackeray's daughters. Mrs. Ritchie's further reminiscences in the September number of Macmillan tell us that this ill-matched lady was never weary of discoursing of "Carlyle," of his genius, of his dyspepsia, and of quoting his sayings. She used to tell her young visitors, when he first grew a beard, how all the time he had saved by ceasing to shave he spent wandering about the house, and bemoaning that which was amiss in the universe. The Thackeray children did not have much of Carlyle's company if he came in and sat down in the armchair, which was his on the opposite side to the sofa; "they immediately went away." Mrs. Carlyle used to tell them of her early life, of her love for study. Once, looking expressively at the writer of these reminiscences, she began to speak of self-control. "We have all," she said, "a great deal more power over our minds than it is at all the fashion to allow, and an infinity of resource and ability to use it. There was a time in my own life," she said